



## U.S. Democrats want war declaration before assault

Bush says he is in no mood to 'negotiate'

WASHINGTON (R) — Congressional Democrats voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to require U.S. President Bush to seek a declaration of war from Congress before attacking Iraqi troops in the Gulf, the first such formal signal of concern.

The vote came as a lawyer for Bush and an attorney for 54 Democratic members of Congress clashed in federal court over whether Bush must get congressional approval before going to war against Iraq.

The 177-37 vote by the Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives was in response to Bush's decision last month to boost the U.S. military force in the Gulf to about 400,000 troops to go on the offensive if necessary. The resolution does not bind Bush to any action.

The first formal congressional signal of concern over Bush's Nov. 8 decision came amid fears the United States might be heading towards war and congressional urging the U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq be given time to work.

The resolution adopted behind closed doors stated that no offensive action shall be initiated without the approval required under the U.S. constitution, "except to protect American lives from imminent endangerment."

Officials of the Republican administration have said the president requires no extra authority from Congress to send troops into

combat.

The resolution also said the Democrats supported Bush's efforts to defend Saudi Arabia, demanded that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait and supported Bush's diplomatic and economic moves to resolve the Gulf crisis.

Congress opens its new session on Jan. 3. The United Nations has authorised the use of force to get Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait from Jan. 15.

The resolution does not preclude a vote to go to war.

A lawyer representing Bush faced an attorney for 53 House members and one senator in a hearing before Federal Judge Harold Greene which has important ramifications for Bush's policy.

Assistant Attorney General Stuart Gerson, representing the administration, said the constitution gave the president broad powers to send troops abroad and it would be wrong for the courts to restrain Bush's options in the Gulf crisis.

Bruce Jules Lobel, the attorney for the Democratic lawmakers, said only Congress had the power under the constitution to declare war. He asked the judge to bar Bush from launching a military attack against Iraq without congressional approval.

Greene seemed sceptical about whether he had the authority to prevent Bush from attacking Iraq.

He did not immediately make a

decision and gave no indication when he would rule.

Bush Tuesday rejected calls in Congress to rely on sanctions to drive Iraq from Kuwait but Robert McNamara, a prominent Vietnam war strategist, added his voice to those urging patience in the Gulf crisis.

Bush, travelling in Uruguay, said that if Iraq agrees to send Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz to the White House next week as he has proposed, "the message is: get out of Kuwait in full compliance with all U.N. resolutions."

"I'm not in a negotiating mood, or anything of that nature, when I meet Aziz," Bush said during a news conference with Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle in Montevideo.

"The best hope for peace is for him (Iraqi President Saddam Hussein) to understand that all means, all means necessary, to fulfil these (U.N.) resolutions will be used against him, and I hope he gets the message," Bush said.

He said he disagreed with retired navy Admiral William Crowe and retired air force General David Jones, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff who testified at congressional hearings last week that the economic squeeze of Iraq should be tried for up to 18 months before using force.

"I don't agree with that," Bush said. "I have not been one who

has been confident that sanctions alone would bring (Iraq) to its senses."

In Washington, McNamara — who oversaw the U.S.-Vietnam war effort as defence secretary in the 1960s and once uttered a famous reassurance that he saw "light at the end of the tunnel" — joined the retired military brass and many congressional Democrats in favouring more time for sanctions.

"Surely we should be prepared to extend the sanctions over a 12- or 18-month period if that offers an opportunity to achieve our political objective without the loss of American lives," McNamara said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Who can doubt that a year of blockade will be cheaper than a week of war?"

He said a lesson of the Vietnam war was that a president should not initiate military action without the people's support.

He added that, in his view, reliance on a long period of sanctions would weaken Iraq militarily more rapidly than the harsh desert environment would diminish the readiness of U.S. forces.

Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell, a Democrat, said sanctions were an alternative to military actions by mostly American forces and added that "our United Nations allies are more than willing to fight to the last American."

## Iraqi Jew remembers a 'different' Saddam

By Marcus Eliason  
The Associated Press

OR YEHUDA — A Jewish museum in central Israel sees an unlikely place in which to bear about Saddam Hussein's warmth.

Most Israelis know him as the Arab dictator whose threats have forced them to get gas masks. But Vicki, a Jewish immigrant from Iraq, remembers him as the man who comforted her when she came to him for help in getting her husband out of prison.

Another woman recalled being protected from anti-Jewish riots by Saddam's family in his home village of Takrit.

The two women spoke at the Babylonian Jewish Heritage Centre in Or Yehuda, an immigrant town outside Tel Aviv, at a discussion Sunday titled "Saddam Hussein's mind-set on Jews, Israelis and Zionists."

Vicki did not want her surname published because, she said, she still has relatives in Iraq. She told her story in Hebrew, laced with Iraqi idioms, sitting next to her husband who she believes was saved from the gallows with Saddam's help.

In 1968, a coup had installed Saddam as Iraq's number two man behind Ahmad Hasan Al Bakr. The previous regime had jailed many Jews, including Vicki's husband and her brother, as alleged spies. She and her sister-in-law Naima were desperate.

One day, she recalled, an acquaintance gave her the address of a man named Saddam Hussein. "I said, who is this Saddam? Isn't he against the Jews?" The acquaintance reassured her: "He's not against anybody."

Next day she and Naima went to the address next to the Yarmouk Mosque in Baghdad. They asked a passerby where they could find Saddam Hussein. "I am Saddam Hussein," he replied.

She hadn't expected a man wearing a simple Arab robe and living in a relatively humble house. "I got a fright, of course. I started crying and fell around his shoulders. He said, 'sister, what's the matter?'"

He invited the women into his house and his wife, Sajida, served coffee.

"How do you know your husband is innocent?" Saddam asked.

"I know. A wife has to know everything," Vicki recalled answering.

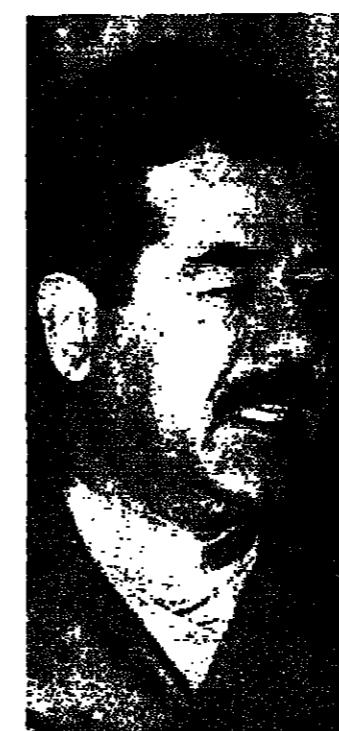
Saddam retorted: "When I made the revolution, my wife knew nothing about it."

He promised to look into the case, and told Vicki to visit whenever she liked.

She came to the house eight times hoping for news. She became friendly with Sajida and Saddam's mother. Saddam had also spent time in prison, and Sajida told Vicki, "I know what you're going through. I tasted it too."

The last time she saw Saddam, had had changed. He wore a Western suit, and tanks guarded the house by Yarmouk Mosque. He told her there was testimony implicating her husband, and that he would be interrogated further.

"I knew he was being tortured. I said, 'What piece of his body will be left to interrogate?' I was very cheeky. He said, 'That's the way it is. We will investigate, and every spy we find will be hanged.'" He spoke sternly, wagging a finger.



Saddam Hussein

ger, and told her not to come again.

In January 1969, when the Iraqis hanged 13 Jews, Vicki's husband and his brother were sentenced to three years in prison. Vicki is convinced they received a relatively light sentence because Saddam took a personal interest.

After the men were released, the family immigrated to Israel.

How does she feel when she hears U.S. President George Bush likening Saddam to Hitler? "She groped for words. 'I don't know,' she said. 'To me he was good,'"

Raya, who also asked that her surname not be published, grew up in Saddam's village of Takrit and remembers her parents' friendship with his family.

She said her father, a wealthy businessman who brought electrical power to Takrit, lent his car to Saddam's pregnant mother when she went to Baghdad to give birth to an older brother of Saddam.

In 1941, when anti-Jewish riots erupted in Iraq, she and her family hid under their beds until villagers, including Saddam's relatives, came to them to promise their protection.

While fiercely hostile to Zionism, Saddam treats Iraq's 150-member Jewish community benevolently, said Mordechai Ben-Porat, an Iraqi-born former cabinet minister who sat next to Vicki and Naima while they talked to her father.

Saddam has said the Israeli-Palestinian dispute should be negotiated along with his withdrawal from Kuwait.

Monday, Iraqi U.N. delegate Adnan Malik told the General Assembly that the Palestinian people must have a homeland in the West Bank and Gaza, with Jerusalem as its capital, before any other Middle East peace questions can be dealt with.

Saddam warned before Aug. 2 that he would attack Israel with chemical weapons if the Jewish state attacked any Arab state. Subsequently he said that he would carry out the threat if Iraq was attacked by the multinational forces deployed in the Gulf.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Spanish students protest Gulf force

MADRID (R) — Spanish high school and university students held a nationwide strike Tuesday in protest against Spain's participation in the international military force blockading Iraq. Student union chairman Juan Ignacio Ramos said 90 per cent of high school students in the cities of Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia and Bilbao stayed away from classes and thousands took to the streets in demonstrations. "It is the first time students have mobilised against the government's interventionist policies in the Gulf," he told a news conference. But an education ministry official said very few students responded to the strike call. In the east coast town of Castellon, 400 student protesters threw stones and eggs at police, but local officials said no one was injured. The student union plans to set up committees to campaign for the return of Spain's warships, a frigate and two corvettes, before the U.S. Security Council's ultimatum to Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait expires on Jan. 15, Ramos said.

### U.S. panel to visit Mideast

HONOLULU (AP) — U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii says he will travel to the Philippines on Friday to check the status of U.S. military bases. Inouye, chairman of the Senate Defence Appropriations Subcommittee, also will travel with other subcommittee members to the U.S. military supply depot at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. From there, the group will continue on to Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. Inouye said President George Bush should seek congressional approval before launching a military offensive against Iraq. However, the Democrat disagreed with those who want Congress to debate and vote on the use of force. "It would be rather foolish for us to pass a resolution authorising him to attack anytime he wants," Inouye said.

### Iran says 27 drug dealers hanged

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran said 27 members of a drug trafficking gang were hanged in the western Iranian city of Baktaran Tuesday, the same day a U.N. committee adopted a resolution calling on Tehran to end human rights abuses. The traffickers executed at Zabol prison had been widely involved in buying and selling narcotics in Baktaran and Zahedan, the official Islamic Republic News Agency said in a two-paragraph report monitored in Nicosia. Mujahedeen-e-Khalq of Iran, an exile group dedicated to toppling Iran's government, has claimed that the government sometimes disfigures executions of dissidents by caliming they are drug dealers. The U.N. resolution, a compromise version that deleted draft language criticising "executions, ill-treatment and torture" in Iran, came just as Amnesty International accused Tehran of pre-empting a wave of political executions. The General Assembly subcommittee dealing with human rights dropped that language so Tehran would continue cooperating with U.N. human rights investigations and let the Red Cross visit its prisons. Amnesty International's representative criticised deletion.

### Interfaith group sends aid to Gulf

NYACK, New York (AP) — The Fellowship of Reconciliation, an interfaith peace group, says it has shipped about \$600,000 worth of medicine to the Gulf to aid detainees, refugees and Iraqi citizens. The 12,700-kilogramme shipment of everything from infants' formula to cancer drugs was meant to "humanise the situation to help Americans realise that it is immoral to keep medicine from anybody," said a Fellowship spokesman, Doug Hostetter. Hostetter said that while the fellowship supports the embargo on Iraq, international law permits civilian populations to receive medicine and even food. The medicine was gathered from anonymous "donors," including some corporations, he said. Four delegates from the 30,000-member fellowship accompanied the shipment from Stewart Airport in Newburgh to Amman, Saturday, and met Monday with the speaker of the Iraqi parliament Saad Mahdi Salih. Hostetter said Tuesday. He said he had no details about the meeting. Some of the medicine has been turned over to Jordan to help evacuees from Iraq and Kuwait, the rest to the Red Crescent Society in Iraq, he said.

### Lebanese ex-diplomat faces charge

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's former Ambassador to Washington Abdallah Bouhabib was formally charged by the states prosecutor Tuesday with "abuse of office and embezzlement." Examining magistrate Ghassan Rabbah set the hearing of the case for Dec. 18. Rabbah's office announced that the Foreign Ministry has been asked to serve a subpoena of Bouhabib who is believed to be travelling between the United States and France. Bouhabib who had been serving in Washington during the term of former President Amin Gemayel refused to support the next president Elias Hrawi, on his election by parliament in Nov. 1989. He chose to side with Michel Aoun, who set up a rival administration in the Christian-controlled sector of Lebanon. Aoun's 11-month mutiny was crushed by Hrawi with Syrian military backing on Oct. 13 and the renegade general has taken refuge in the French embassy in Beirut. Hrawi appointed Nassib Lahoud to replace Bouhabib as ambassador to Washington. Hrawi's government has charged Aoun with stealing an estimated \$125 million of state funds during his rebellion.

### Pope calls for dialogue in Gulf crisis

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II told Italian sailors Tuesday that the crises in the Gulf and elsewhere in the Middle East must be resolved through dialogue. The remarks were the latest in a recent series of interventions by the Pope appealing for a peaceful resolution of the Gulf conflict. The Pope, addressing 10,000 sailors in St. Peter's Basilica, noted the Italian navy has contributed warships to the multinational force sent to the Gulf to enforce the U.N. embargo against Iraq.

## Arab-American says he will not give in to Kahane clan threats

the U.S. postal service's protective service, during an exchange of gunfire on Lexington Avenue near 48th street.

Nosair was fleeing the Marriott East side hotel after allegedly shooting Kahane in the neck when he encountered Acosta, the superseding indictment said. Nosair allegedly shot Acosta in the upper right arm and the officer fired a bullet into the front of Nosair's neck. Both men have recovered.

The attempted first-degree murder charge has a minimum sentence of 15 years to life and a maximum sentence of 25 years to life upon conviction.

The superseding indictment includes the charges from the original indictment. Those charges are:

— Second-degree attempted murder relating to Acosta.

— Second-degree assault relating to 73-year-old Irving Franklin, allegedly shot in the right leg when he tried to stop the fleeing Nosair.

— First-degree coercion because of Nosair's alleged gun-point attempt to commander of Franklin Garcia's taxi cab.

Police found another list, this one with the names of six well-known Jews — including a congressman, two federal judges and an assistant U.S. attorney — at Nosair's home in Cliffside Park, New Jersey. That led some within New York's Jewish community to believe Kahane's killing was part of a conspiracy.

Nosair was charged in a new indictment with the attempted murder of a federal police officer, the Manhattan district attorney announced Tuesday.

The new charge refers to Nosair's alleged shooting of Carlos Acosta, a uniformed officer of the New York City Police Department.

There are several Arab-American organisations and the prominent of them are the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) and the National Association of Arab Americans (NAA).

## Jerusalem Post sacks 30 journalists

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's strike-hit Jerusalem Post newspaper has sacked 30 journalists in a bid to end union representation.

It was the second time this year that Post president and publisher Yehuda Levy had approved group dismissals amid labour unrest. In January he sacked 30 senior staffers who accused him of violating a pledge not to interfere in editorial operations.

"We sent out 30 dismissal notices to all journalists except those who signed personal contracts. These dismissals are in addition to 27 agreed on recently," Levy told Reuters.

"It can't be that a man invests more than \$20 million ... and a workers' committee or trade union comes along and decides it wants to manage things," he told Israel Radio.

The move is certain to harm operations at the well-known English-language daily, which was bought in 1989 by Conrad Black's Hollinger company which also owns Britain's Daily Telegraph.

— Also second- and third-degree criminal possession of a weapon and reckless endangerment.

Nosair was to be arraigned Wednesday on the new indictment in a New York supreme court.

At least 87 Post staffers have been dismissed this year, leaving only 15 journalists, a handful of people worked to put together the Post's Tuesday edition, which had only one bylined story on the front page and was filled with news agency copy.

A front page notice apologised for the issue's "shortcomings" as a result of the walkout.

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Swindon  
Tel: 61740

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 19, Aqaba 25, Humidity readings: Amman 65 per cent, Aqaba 40 per cent.

Min/max temp: Amman 19, Aqaba 24

Deserts: 7° 19

Jordan Valley: 12° 22

Ma'an: 18° 24

Aqaba: 14° 24

Deserts: 10° 19

## Iraqi ambassador to U.S. says most Americans support dialogue

AMMAN (J.T.) — Following President Bush's acceptance of Iraq's call for a dialogue over the Gulf issue, there has been a sharp increase in public support in the United States for a peaceful settlement of the crisis, except those in the Gulf, which is advocating war, according to Mohammad Al Mashat, Iraq's ambassador to the United States.

"The result of a just public opinion poll has shown that 95 per cent of the American public supports Washington's dialogue with Baghdad to reach a settlement," Mashat said in a telephone conversation with Radio Jordan Arabic service Wednesday.

Asked about President Bush's meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, he said that he

knew of no fixed date, but could take place next week. "But Zionist circles in the United States have expressed their apprehension of a solution for the Gulf crisis and are trying to foil Bush's initiative," he added.

"Iraq supports France's call for an international conference to find solutions for all the region's problems and considers President Francois Mitterrand's initiative at the United Nations as containing positive elements for peace," Mashat said.

He said that the Iraqi government had already asked for some clarifications from the French government and has offered to present Iraq's views to Paris.

## Ministry of Supply issues rules controlling flour sale, consumption

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply Wednesday announced before lunch a set of regulations concerning the sale of flour to bakeries and the public, and said that restrictions were introduced to prevent smuggling of flour, a strategic commodity, out of Jordan.

The government is forced to adopt these stringent measures to control the sale of flour after it has discovered that flour had been smuggled to neighbouring Arab countries in large quantities over the past two months.

Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim announced in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"We want to stem the smuggling of this strategic commodity, especially under the extraordinary circumstances Jordan is going through and at a time when bread in Jordan is sold at 75 fils a kilogramme, far less than any other country in the world," Ibrahim said.

He said that the ministry had noticed an increase in the sale of flour in August and September, but it was thought to be due to the presence of large numbers of expatriates returning from the Gulf countries, but when the increase in the sale of flour continued in October and November the ministry had to investigate the matter and found out that large quantities had been smuggled to other countries.

Ibrahim said that the ministry, acting under directions from the government, and in cooperation with the concerned security authorities, had adopted the following measures to be applied immediately to prevent the loss of this strategic commodity:

The Ministry of Supply is committed to supply all mills with their needs of wheat to be ground into flour, bran and semolina, and the ministry will define the rates of selling these products.

The ministry will take direct supervision of the mill's work to ensure that the flour, bran and semolina conform to specifications.

The mills will supply flour and bran to stores and centres which the ministry assigns. These centres will sell the products to the bakeries and the merchants under a quota system, and the mills will therefore submit monthly reports about the quantities sold and the stores or centres to which they were sold.

Bakeries can either obtain their needs of wheat flour from the mills or through a third party registered with the Ministry of Supply.

Each bakery will be assigned certain quantities of flour in each city and governorate, and reports about sales will have to be submitted to the Income Tax Department and the Bakeries Union.

Third parties providing the flour to the bakeries from the

mills will have to obtain a financial guarantee of JD 5,000 in order to undertake this kind of task, and should honour an agreement with the ministry about trading in flour.

It will be forbidden to any citizens to trade or smuggle flour to another country or to attempt such action or to store huge amounts in an unjustifiable manner. Those caught committing this act will risk having the flour confiscated and would face legal prosecution.

All civil and military service consumer corporations will be supplied with sufficient amounts of flour to be sold to the public and in case a village or a town has no such centre, the ministry will assign special centres to deal with the sales of flour.

Merchants dealing with flour can sell each family a maximum of two sacks (normally 50 kilos each) on a monthly basis, provided they had obtained ration cards and family registration books.

The merchants will have to present a report about the amounts sold to the Ministry of Supply.

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He warned that the ministry would apply the full measure of the law against the violators.

## House's Financial Committee says 1991 budget 'reasonable'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Financial Committee of the Lower House of Parliament is currently studying the 1991 fiscal budget as presented to Parliament last week by Finance Minister Basel Jarash, but its members can only feel guarded optimism about the government's predictions of future financial aid to the Kingdom, the committee's rapporteur Abdullah Ensour said on Jordan Television.

One can not deny that the events of 1989 and 1990 left their adverse impact on the national economy, which made the preparation of the fiscal budget for 1991 a very difficult task," Ensour said.

"The committee members believe that the government has succeeded in presenting a reasonable budget to Parliament taking into consideration a full view of what could happen in the region in 1991," Ensour added.

He said that "thanks to rational attitudes during the past events Jordan is now enjoying a relatively stable economy and the Jordanian people are living an almost normal economic life despite the hardships the country is facing."

He pointed out that the 1991 budget showed a decline of eight per cent in the domestic national product: "this is a very big drop, but it all depends on the Jordanian people's readiness to offer further sacrifices to boost the national economy."

Ensour said that the committee would have a complete picture of the budget in the coming days and would submit a full report to the Parliament which would study the committee's recommendations before endorsing the budget.

## German film festival to celebrate famous director

By Maha Addasi

*Special to the Jordan Times*

AMMAN — Celebrating leading film director Fritz Lang's centenary, the Goethe Institute Sunday, started a film festival opened by the movie "Das Kabinett des Dr. Caligari."

The films selected are from the golden age of German cinema, and all but one of the seven movies to be shown throughout the festival have been directed by Lang.

Lang's Testament des Dr. Mabuse" will be shown on Dec. 9, it is a continuation of "Dr. Mabuse" and also the last movie that Lang made in Germany.

The German minister of propaganda at the time saw this film and told Lang that he would not be able to let the German public see it. In return, he offered to make Lang the head of film production in Germany. Lang feeling that he was no longer free to express himself left the country.

Also to be shown is the movie "Die Nibelungen" which is composed of two parts. Part one will be shown on Dec. 15, and part two on Dec. 16. This movie is inspired by a 13th century poem called "Das Nibelungenlied."

Part one is about a young man Siegfried who marries Kriemhild but is treacherously murdered by Queen Brunhilde. Part two is about Siegfried's widow who marries Attila the Hun and avenges herself on Queen Brunhilde.

"There is a screen relationship between the characters in the first movie and the other movies to be shown," Kamal said. "Dr. Caligari, for instance, has a screen relationship with Dr. Mabuse (the protagonist in the second movie to be shown on Dec. 8) in that they are both villains."

The villain is always present in Lang's films and according to Kamal all Lang's works have common themes.

"Lang was concerned about a child murderer who manages to dodge the police but who is trapped by the underworld who put him on trial for giving them a bad name."

All movies will be shown at 8 p.m. and entry is free.

## Urban design exhibition opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — Greater Amman Municipality Wednesday opened an exhibition of designs by local firms to improve the central parts of the capital. The designs had been submitted by engineering firms to Amman Municipality in the course of an Urban Design Competition for Museum Plaza last month.

The project aims at allowing the national museum project (in the second phase) to become a distinguished cultural monument.

## Queen inaugurates ceramics, Islamic calligraphy exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein Wednesday opened a three-day exhibition of newly designed Jordanian handicrafts at the Design and Trade Centre.

The exhibition includes ceramics by Hazem Zubi and Rula Atalla, Islamic calligraphy by Amer Malhas, and stone lamp bases by Hind Taher.

Hazem Zubi and Rula Atalla are partners in their ceramics company, Salsal Ceramics. The Jordan Design and Trade Centre has encouraged them to target their work more toward the local market than tourists, a move which has more than doubled their monthly sales. The centre has provided them with financing for kiln repairs and raw materials.

financial consulting to analyse their profitability and price their products more accurately, antique carpets for designs, and some guidance in product development. Much of their work is inspired by museum pieces and weaving patterns.

Amer Malhas is a talented calligrapher and art teacher at the Amman Baccalaureate School. The centre's efforts have focused on promoting his products to some local retail outlets and a few export orders, such as one from the Liverpool Museum. The centre hopes that, as Amer's business becomes established, he will have more confidence in establishing a full-time business and begin training apprentices.

His work on glass and parchment is all inspired by the tiles on the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Hind Taher, who designs stone lamp bases decorated with inset carpet swatches, has sold her creations through a retail shop on Mecca Street. Finding her work highly creative, the centre has attempted to increase the exposure of her lamps and has provided her with designed swatches from Al Hashmiyya and Jerash to complement her existing line decorated with woven pieces in the Jabal Bani Hamida tradition.

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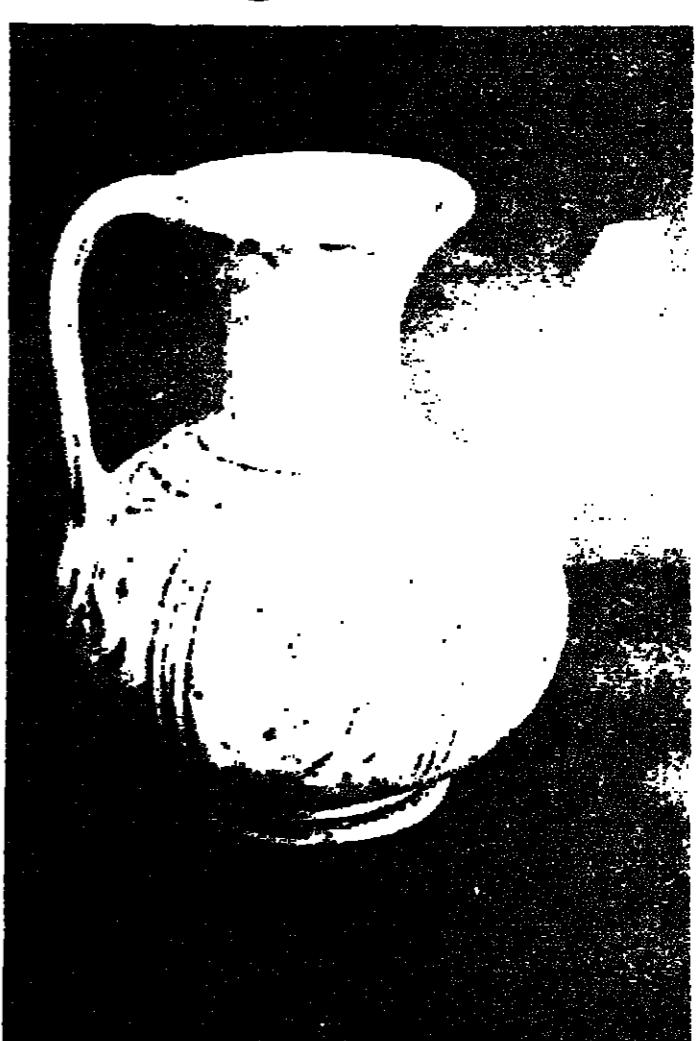
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## King congratulates Finland

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto to congratulate him in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people on Finland's independence day anniversary.

The exhibition, which displays items by 34 societies for three days, has been organised in conjunction with the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the attended the opening ceremony.



So far, the project has focused on textiles, weaving and embroidery, where the largest number of individuals are employed in Jordan's handicraft sector. Assistance has been provided to several voluntary organisations and private entrepreneurs, reaching over 800 beneficiaries in Amman, Irbid, Balqa and Ma'an governorates.

Results have been especially encouraging with two beneficiary organisations: Save the Children's Bani Hamida weaving project where between 1988 and 1989 the number of participants increased from 275 women to 648 and where total wages and annual sales over the two-year period have doubled; and the Jerash Ladies Benevolent Society's weaving and embroidery centre where, within eighteen months, employment rose from 18 part-time workers to 60 full-time workers, monthly sales consistently increased three to four times, the average wage increased threefold from 20 to 60 dinars per month, large orders can be efficiently processed and delivered, and the potential for

the establishment of a specialised cutting and assembly centre has been established.

In addition, the project has provided design assistance to several NGO's (Save the Children's Jordan River Designs, the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped), community groups in Irbid, Al Taj, and Wadi Abdoun, UNRWA, the Urban Development Department, and to private sector entrepreneurs.

The Salt Handicrafts Training Centre, a project which falls under the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's National Handicraft Development Project which seeks to professionalise handicraft marketing activities by encouraging producers to respond to existing demand, to reduce reliance on informal networks and charity sales outlets, to initiate mainstream selling activities (wholesale, retail, export), and to establish acceptable standards of operations.

Basic issues of production, such as dyeing, loom construction, and finishing, have also been addressed.



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nisations and their activities.

Heads of diplomatic missions

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The exhibition displays

## Jordan Times

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الجordan times

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## Hawks, watch out

THE kind of hawkish statements currently beaming out of President George Bush and his Defence Secretary Dick Cheney cast a dark cloud over the projected U.S.-Iraqi talks on the Gulf crisis. Coming as they do on the eve of such talks one wonders whether Washington seeks a fruitful dialogue or just showmanship as a prelude to war. How else can one interpret Cheney's bellicose comments which amount to a pronouncement that war might be preferable to peace under the present circumstances. When the defence secretary has the audacity to all but declare that it would be wiser to wage war against Iraq now than later, and this signal gets echoed by the White House, then clearly Bush and the more hawkish members of his team are sending the wrong signals on their declared objectives in the Gulf. This also means that the forthcoming talks between Washington and Baghdad are destined to be a farce and a front for executing a well orchestrated scenario for a major conflagration.

When confronted with mounting opposition to the military build-up in the Gulf by the American people and their representatives in the U.S. Congress, Secretary Cheney drew on the hackneyed arguments of the Vietnam war era and launched stinging attacks on the U.S. press and the Democratic Party for fanning the popular rejection of the war option. But Cheney should be the first to recognise that the voices uttered against the Vietnam war were right and this kind of warmongering was as wrong then as it is now. Would it not be infinitely more beneficial to the U.S. national interest to recultivate with Iraq the relations which once served the international community by stemming the Khomeini tide? Predictably Iraq has responded favourably to the call for dialogue with the U.S. and has continued to express its willingness to compromise. But if war is going to be imposed on Iraq and on the region as a whole irrespective of what Baghdad does to advance the cause of peace, then Cheney and his fellow jingoists would have to reckon not only with their sober countrymen but also with every decent and honourable peace-loving individual and country in the world. As one prominent senator from New York remarked recently, Bush seems determined to bury his second term as president in the sands of Saudi Arabia if war is going to be his preferred option. He will if Cheney and like-minded U.S. officials are allowed to get away with their plans and ideas.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

The flurry of diplomatic activity in the Gulf for the sake of reaching a settlement to the Gulf crisis before the U.N. Security Council's Jan. 15 deadline is cause for optimism for everybody, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. Washington's sudden and total change of heart with regard to speaking to the Iraqis, hours after the Security Council had issued its deadline, came as a surprise to everyone and to all European political observers. But it should be noted that had it not been for Iraq's firm position and its insistence to achieve a settlement based on justice, President Bush would not have taken the initiative and offered to open a dialogue with the Iraqi leadership, the paper pointed out. In addition, diplomatic contacts by Jordan or through Jordan aimed at bringing about a peaceful settlement, a move which has been supported by many non-aligned nations and backed by the majority of Arab people, have paved the way for the new turn of events which serve as indications of a positive outcome, the paper added. It said that Iraq wants a realistic dialogue which could lead to a settlement of all outstanding issues in the Middle East and not only the Gulf crisis, so that a lasting peace can be attained. But, it said, that participation on the part of the European Community countries in the coming dialogue and a contribution on the part of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states can by all means help the Iraqis and the Americans reach a lasting settlement. It is hoped that Bush and the Western alliance would realise after all that war can only cause loss and suffering for all sides, and that negotiations are urgently needed now to reach a settlement, the paper added. It said that nations of the World will not abandon hope and will remain optimistic about the outcome.

While the Bush initiative is gathering support from around the world which realises the danger of war in the Gulf, Israel stands out alone as the opposition party to dialogue and to peace, said Al Dostour Arabic daily Wednesday. Israeli leaders statements these days, can easily realise the fact that Israel does not want peace because the Jewish state was built on war and aggression and its infrastructure was based on usurpation and the seizure of other countries' territory, the paper pointed out. A country like Israel with warmongers at its helm can only survive in an atmosphere of wars and aggression, as peace will be harmful to its future, the paper added. The paper said that this Israeli position which conflicts with the world community's stance should open the eyes of those Arabs who chose to side with the foreign forces deployed in the Gulf especially now that the Israelis are saying that they are willing to take part in an aggression on Iraq once such aggression starts. Israel's opposition to the idea of dialogue between Washington and Baghdad, said the paper, does not only display the Jewish state's historic enmity towards the Arabs, but it also points to the fact that the Zionists feel that Iraq is a source of threat to the Jewish state which is bent on expanding at the expense of the Arab nation.

## The fallacies in Bush's policy of containment

By Naseer Aruri and John J. Carroll

THE CRISIS in the Gulf is the first important indication of how the United States will respond to the much touted "new world order." The military buildup is an ominous sign that the U.S. sees its international role as unchanged after the Cold War. It continues to invest extraordinary resources in its military power, and the Gulf response is yet another demonstration of a foreign policy oriented to the use of that power. This remains so even while America's relative economic status continues to decline and a domestic debate rages over whether the U.S. should divert substantial resources from the military to rebuilding an economy plagued with massive debt, bank failures and a crumbling infrastruc-

ture. This has been containment pursued in a theoretical vacuum, and President Bush has strained to credibly rationalise the U.S. intervention. At various points, he has summoned up the old rhetoric calling for a defence of the "American way of life," but without the old anti-Communist theme it has not played well at home. He has found it hard to defend an intervention on behalf of cheap fuel when the price at the pump has risen by 50 per cent and the potential cost in lives is so high. While his appeal to rid the world of noxious dictators has played better on the Congressional power in what was once a regional conflict, and the geopolitical stakes are much lower than the U.S. would have been able to credibly claim if the Cold War was still at its height.

The status quo in the Gulf,

which preceding presidents pledged to uphold under the containment doctrine, has provided the United States with an exceedingly favourable economic climate. Here, much more than in Vietnam and Central America, the economic stakes are very high. This is by far the largest arms importing region in the world, with the highest military expenditure on a per capita basis. Seven of the ten largest arms importers during the past decade were Middle East countries for which the West, particularly the United States, was the largest supplier. The area has the largest concentration of oil and natural gas reserves in the world. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and the UAE each contain greater oil reserves and those found in the U.S., Saudi Arabia six times as much. Not only is Middle East oil plentiful, it is cheap: the cost of producing a barrel of oil in the Gulf has been estimated at \$2. compared to between \$15 and \$18 in Alaska.

In defence of these interests, the U.S. has consistently applied the containment doctrine to the Middle East. The states enemy of this policy was the Soviet Union and Communism, and the unstated enemy of the 1950s and '60s was Arab nationalism, which vowed to unify the Arab World and nationalise its wealth and resources. The methods of containment included military alliances enabling direct U.S. intervention and informal arrangements with individual nations capable of acting as American proxies.

The Nixon period in the '70s emphasised the role of local

transformation of Saddam's image in the U.S. from a "shield against Iranian extremism" to "most dangerous man in the world." This has resulted from his challenge to the established order in the Gulf. He has challenged the legitimacy of the local dynastic regimes which have anchored their stability in American protection and through which American corporate interests are in turn protected. Hence, the ter-

ritorial integrity of Kuwait and the restoration of its dynasty have been elevated to the status of vital U.S. interests, worthy of the most massive deployments since the Vietnam war.

What has mobilisation achieved?

It is hard to escape the conclusion that President Bush has seriously miscalculated. The geopolitical gains which he hopes to achieve seem disproportionate to the cost. A dynastic regime friendly to the U.S. has been swallowed by regional power with which the U.S. has previously been allied. The invasion and annexation to which Bush has responded does little by itself to change the orientation of the powers in the Gulf. Even so, the U.S. is committed to deploying 340,000 or more troops, who stand to sustain the brunt of the fighting should the stalemate break down. The cost to the United States has been enormous, and the loss of life should war break out is likely to be very heavy.

Outrage against Iraqi violations of international law has been adequately and effectively expressed through the collective action of the United Nations, and the U.S. mobilisation has added nothing on that score. The U.S. build-up has long since passed the point necessary for support or leadership of the international embargo. Furthermore, despite the wretched human rights record of the Iraqi government, the U.S. had previously seen no need for alarm. A defence of international standards of civilised behaviour is certainly not the point of principle on which the president stands.

Continued access to cheap oil has not been achieved by the American mobilisation either. Quite the reverse has resulted. The price of oil on international markets is driven higher by the threat of war and the uncertainties of the continued crisis, as well as by the loss of both Kuwaiti and Iraqi production. Even with the annexation, Iraq would at some point have sought a market for Kuwaiti oil and it is difficult to imagine that the world market would have been destabilised for long.

Nor has Bush reaped dividends at home, where he is facing a rapidly deteriorating political situation. He inherited one of the longest periods of economic growth in the nation's history, low inflation and high employment. The illusion of the Reagan years was that America could



spend freely and would not have to pay. Tax rates could be lowered but tax revenues would magically increase; America's prestige and power could be enhanced through an extraordinary military build-up, at no real cost to the economy. The legacy of the Reagan years is beginning to catch up with Mr. Bush, for the prosperity was built on cheap fuel and massive public debt.

The fallacies of containment

Bush is impelled by the same imperatives as his predecessors and yet the fallacies of containment are now more apparent than ever. First, crisis intervention through military power is an inadequate and dangerous substitute for policies which anticipate problems. American reliance on Middle Eastern oil stems from a failure to plan alternative energy strategies. Second, American interests are not served by transforming regional conflicts into global crisis. Collective action through the U.N. regional bodies can effectively sanction deviant behaviour without massive force.

Collective strategies spread the cost and the responsibility more fairly among the nations which seek to benefit, and the burden does not fall disproportionately on the U.S.

Third, the United States can no longer afford to finance the military force which the containment doctrine requires. The "new world order" is predicated on a multipolar, highly competitive

economic environment within which America's enormous military establishment may prove a liability. The dollars which support military research, standing forces and the purchase of arms are dollars which are not invested in infrastructure, debt retirement and industrial development. There is a widely held belief that the United States is not preparing itself adequately for competition with the new Europe and the rapidly developing Pacific rim. Furthermore, a new fiscal austerity is sweeping government at every level in which new revenue sources are politically and economically difficult to find. This is making it difficult for the government to meet its outstanding domestic obligations, let alone pay for adventures abroad.

Despite these considerations, President Bush firmly dug in. He seems not to have thought out the consequences of his deployment, and is determined to tough it out. Bush has placed himself in an untenable dilemma. He has forgotten the Reagan principle that troops should only be committed when they will not sustain heavy losses; and he has forgotten the lesson of the Carter years, that the public quickly grows impatient with stalemate.

Dr. Aruri and Dr. Carroll are professors of political science at Southeastern Massachusetts University. Their article is reprinted from the London-based Middle East International.

## Lebanon tore itself into small pieces that have to be reassembled

By Peter Smerdon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanon turned its teeth on itself with a vengeance in 1990 until finally Beirut — too weak to fight on — set aside the militia guns and reunited under state control.

Only time will tell if peace is here to stay after Christians slaughtered Christians and Shi'ite Muslims killed their brothers for much of the last 12 months.

After 15 years of battles, even the few optimists left are sceptical whether a lasting end to the civil war at hand.

"It was a good year for war and ended as a good year for peace," said a Western diplomat when Lebanese troops put the reunited capital under the authority of President Elias Hrawi at the start of December.

"Lebanon tore itself into smaller pieces over plus in 1990 than ever before. Syria then intervened and the plan is moving ahead in stages. But few can predict if it will last.

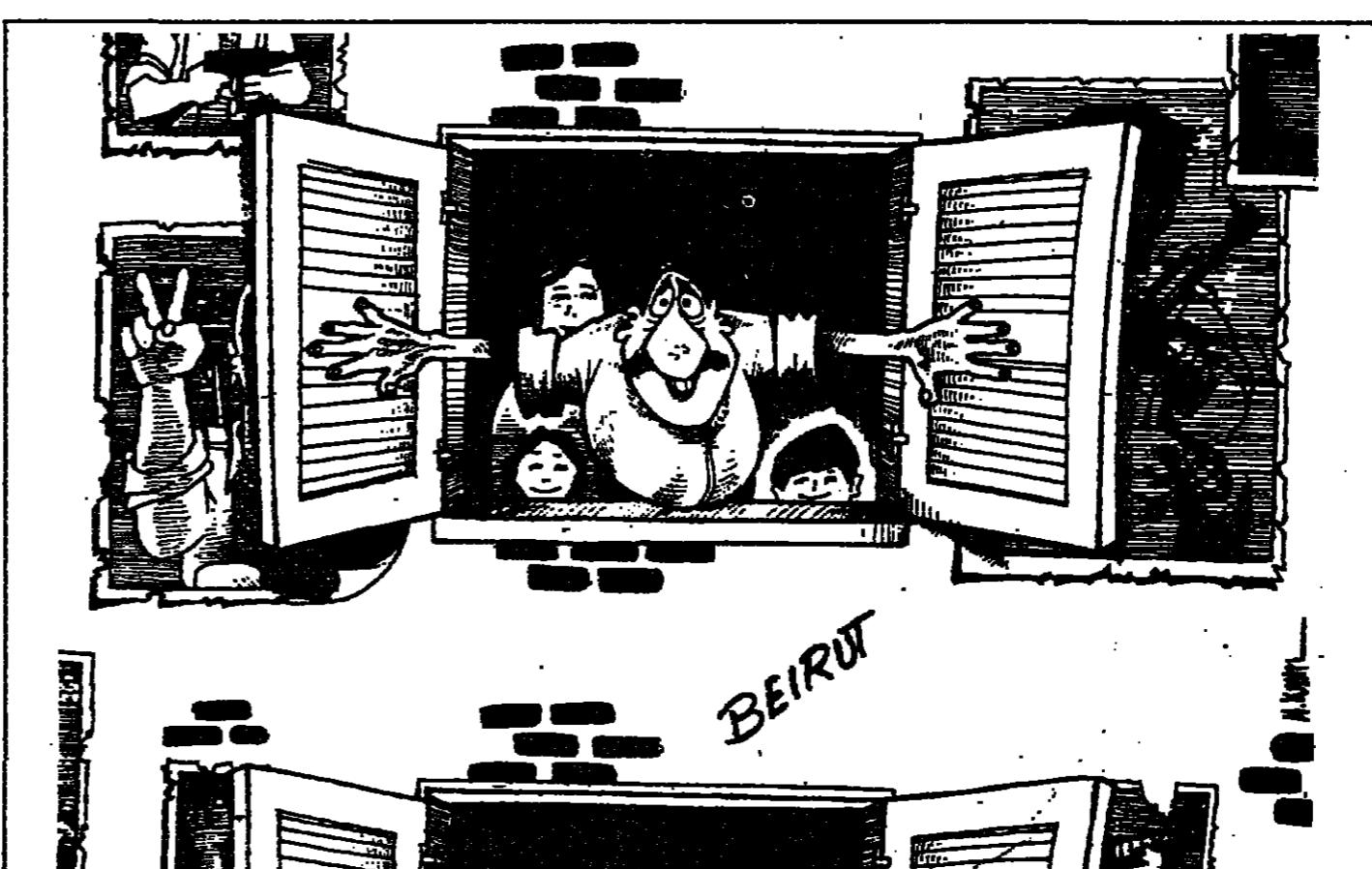
"If we don't know whether we will have war the Gulf in January, saying the war is finished here seems irresponsible," the diplomat said.

Syrian bombers thundering over Beirut from the Mediterranean heralded the change in seasons from war to peace on Oct. 13 by bombing the presidential palace in East Beirut.

Declaring from his concrete and steel lined palace bunker he could fight armies but not planes, rebel Christian General Michel Aoun ended a year of defiance. He told his troops to surrender and took refuge in the French embassy.

Thousands of Syrian and Lebanese troops seized the third of Lebanon's Christian enclave still held by Aoun.

The principle of "no victor,



no vanquished" which fuelled the war and its changing alliances for 15 years had been broken. Syria and Hrawi were clearly the winners, Aoun the loser.

Officials and diplomats said the assault showed that the pact drawn up by Lebanese legislators in Taif, Saudi Arabia, last year was a durable and comprehensive foundation for peace.

The Taif pact attacked a root cause of the war when Hrawi signed into law on Sept. 21 the first amendments to Lebanon's constitution since independence from France in 1943.

The reforms gave Lebanon's

Muslim majority more of a say in the Christian-dominated political system and equal power in parliament. The Sunni Muslim-led cabinet was strengthened but the president remains a Christian Maronite.

By sending planes and men in at the request of Hrawi, Syria proved it would spare little for peace under the Taif Accord and none of the rival sides left was willing to oppose it openly.

The absence of international opposition to the Syrian move, even from Israel which has long controlled Lebanese airspace, showed that greater Western interest in the Gulf crisis had given Damascus a

free hand to fight for a final peace in Lebanon.

The nine hours of fighting for East Beirut killed some 700 people and brought down the last blows on a part of the city which until 1990 had escaped the worst of the war.

Aoun's leadership was responsible for the changed situation in East Beirut. Thousands of Christians emigrated because earlier battles he lost ruined the area and business was paralysed by periods of fighting and blockades.

Aoun launched a campaign to crush the Christian Lebanese (LF) militia on Jan. 31 which cost about 1,200 kil-

led and 3,250 wounded. The general was forced to agree to peace.

But his crusade had already prompted LF Chief Samir Geagea to agree to the Taif Pact despite some reservations.

Aoun's overthrow and the revival of the Taif plan also put pressure on Lebanese's Shi'ite militias to end three years of fighting for domination of the Shi'ite community of 1.3 million.

The Pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) and Syrian-backed Amal militia signed a peace pact in Damascus on Nov. 5 after some 1,250 people perished in their conflict, in-

cluding 300 in 1990. Under the Taif plan Lebanese troops were to extend their authority over all Lebanon, including the "security zone" in South Lebanon held by about 1,000 Israeli troops and a 3,000-strong allied Lebanese militia since 1985.

Israel and General Antoine Lahad, head of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon army, have vowed never to surrender the zone.

The Taif plan says all militias should disband by March 1991, after a new government is formed including their leaders. Syrian troops should move to Eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley before talks on their possible withdrawal.

For Western hostages held in Lebanon, 1990 brought freedom for two Americans, two Swiss and an Irish man but 12 remained in captivity. Most are believed held by pro-Iranian militants.

Hopes for freedom ran high after Hezbollah leaders said kidnapping was finished as a strategy and the Gulf crisis spurred realignment between the West and powers in the region.

Britain and Iran restored diplomatic relations on Sept. 27. President George Bush held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Geneva on Nov. 23 and London and Syria resumed diplomatic links after a six-year break on Nov. 23.

U.S. Ambassador Ryan Crocker arrived in Lebanon on Nov. 23, 14 months after the U.S. embassy closed, with the release of American hostages at his top priority.

"Iran and Syria now insist they want all the hostages out but we are still waiting and now hear some of the kidnappers want to be paid before any releases," said a diplomatic source.

"But things are looking better than ever before," he added.

# Jordan Times

## WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Dec. 6, 1990 **A**

### The airport beat — in search of a story

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "Why don't you vultures bugger off and leave us alone," shouted the man, hastily pushing his large suitcase to hide the name-tag pasted on it. "I told you I don't want to talk to you, I don't want to see your faces," he adopts a threatening note.

The reporters hastily beat a retreat since the well-built middle-aged man with a pronounced Irish accent looked as if he meant what he said.

Well, it is one of those typical scenes enacted quite a few times at Amman International Airport in the past few weeks whenever the daily Iraqi Airways flight from Baghdad lands, carrying aboard, more often than not, foreign nationals released by Iraq after being held as deterrent against attack by the multinational force in the Gulf.

Thrown into the bargain are people like the gentleman with the Irish accent, who, despite his paranoid efforts to ward off the television cameras, tape recorders and poised pens of the press, failed to hide his identity as the head of a prosperous management and consultancy firm from Liverpool. It remained a secret, though, what exactly he was doing in Baghdad.

"Well, we lose some, we gain some," was the worldwide response of an elderly Western journalist to the verbal assault from the gentleman. "After all, aren't we all exactly what he called us — vultures?"

The "vultures" were disappointed heavily Saturday when there was unusually high number of them at the airport awaiting boxing legend Muhammad Ali, who was scheduled to fly out with at least 14 Americans released by Iraq.

The Iraqi Airways plane landed, people started coming out. Cameras and tape recorders went on alert and the vigil reached its peak, only to tumble down when it was first whispered and then formally announced that Ali was not aboard the plane. There was a scramble to the nearest phone and the replies many journalists got from their bases in Amman amounted to: Ali was meeting Iraqi President Saddam Hussein with a hope that he could fly out with more Americans and there was no indication when he will actually board a plane for Amman. And that was the end of what had promised to be a hectic day for the dozens of journalists at the airport.

On Sunday, it was a different story since it was confirmed before hand that Ali was aboard the flight.

As passengers started trickling out, journalists were also able to corner two Canadians who were permitted to leave Iraq after intervention by a Canadian parliamentary team.

The interviews went well, but it was bedlam as Ali himself walked out of the arrivals gate. Repeated requests by American embassy officials were ignored and everybody wanted to take a shot at Ali, whose speech is handicapped by Parkinson's disease. Forgotten and brushed aside in the bargain was a member of Ali's delegation who repeatedly said he had an "important statement" to make.

The spokesman was indeed heard, but not before it appeared that there was no way the cameras could reach Ali anymore.

Then there was a scramble to locate 24 Belgians and eight Britons, who, initial reports said, had boarded the flight in Baghdad. No-one could find them.

"Why should they give us the slip?" wondered an American television cameraman.

As it turned out later, the Belgians had flown out of Baghdad on a chartered flight, but six Britons were indeed on the Amman flight. And no one knew what happened to the other two Britons, if indeed the earlier report was correct.

Well, the journalists decided to settle for the six.

A typical day these days of dozens of television crew, photographers, wire agency stringers and a sprinkling of newspaper reporters begins with a trip to the Queen Alia International Airport, 30 kilometres outside Amman, at noon. Although the schedule says the daily Iraqi Airways flight lands at 12:30 noon, the plane usually lands sometime



Journalists mob passengers arriving by Iraqi Airways at the Queen Alia International Airport terminal (Photo by Youssef Al Allan)

between 30 to 45 minutes late.

The journalists gather at the arrivals gate of terminal two of the airport, sipping coffee and lolling around the concourse exchanging notes until a representative of the Ministry of Information arrives to escort them inside.

The official collects the badges of the journalists, and herds the group to the arms of the waiting security men.

A headcount is taken to match the number of badges, and the elaborate security search begins. Bags are politely opened, some contents are asked to be explained, a body search is conducted, and then the journalist is waved in.

Since there is no female security guard posted at the gate, women journalists undergo a discreet search of their bags and a hand-held body scanner by the male security man.

Fifteen to 25 minutes later (depending on the number of journalists on any given day) the group scrambles their way up the stairs to the arrivals hall.

"Anyone of you here for the first time?" asks the Ministry of Information official. "If there are, please be advised that no photographs of the airport buildings are permitted."

Soon, the group is assembled at outside the arrivals lobby on the first floor for a wait, which at times, could be as much as 30 to 45 minutes.

"Are you on a peace mission or a regular, ordinary citizen?" was the question put to a foreign-looking woman about to walk into the aisle, obviously to board a flight to Baghdad, last week. "Well, I am a regular ordinary citizen of French Television," came the reply. (It transpired later that the woman was a famous television newscaster in France, but there was no-one at the airport on that day who recognised her).

The green and white Iraqi Airways plane cruises in; everybody takes a vantage position with eyes scanning the far end of the corridor. Soon, disembarking passengers start drifting in.

"A guest, a journalist or just a visitor?" This is the stereotyped question put to everyone who remotely resembles a non-Arab streaming out of the arrival gate.

"No photographs please, no statements please," shouts a stout official-looking woman, obviously a local employee at a Western embassy. "Our embassy does not want any photos or statements."

"Your embassy may or may not want a lot of things, but, lady, we are here to take photos and get statements, and that we will," comes the retort from behind the lens of a

television camera poised to take in every moving thing in the aisle.

The woman from the embassy knows when she is beaten. She purses her lips and walks off with a disgusted expression, but fails to move anyone.

"Do you mind talking to us for a few minutes?" is the opening gambit to every group of passengers.

"It is not us you want... the Americans are behind us," answers someone from the group. "We are a peace mission, not released guests."

"Then do you mind talking to us for a few minutes? What were you doing in Baghdad?" The crowds draw closer, the glaring television lights are switched, tape recorders are thrust under people's chins, cameramen push each other aside to get better angles, and the interview is under way.

In cases where reporters could not make it to the airport, then the duty to "get quotes" falls on their cameramen. Indeed, it takes a trapeze artist to secure a decent photograph while wielding a tape recorder thrust at the subject's face. Still, there are some who do it.

Peace delegates who do not have any "released guests" are quickly forgotten and interviews are terminated half-way when it appears that the people coming down the aisle could be former "guests" of Iraq.

"I don't want to talk," says one of them; no doubt a Western diplomat who is under strict orders from his government not to open his mouth to the press.

"At least tell us your name and nationality please," the press is persistent. "No comment please," the answer is quick.

As soon as it is confirmed that the targets of the press were on the flight and have landed, many rush to the phone to call in their bases for an "urgent" arrival flash, usually a three to six line story. "Colour" and "quotes" follow later.

Most of the time the journalists are lucky when it comes to actual "former guests of Iraq." They are usually accompanied by peace activists, former statesmen or politicians who could use every bit of media limelight they get.

If they could not be "cornered" at the arrivals gate, then the journalists make a beeline to the baggage collection area, hoping that their targets are not transit passengers. Here leisurely interviews and one-to-one questions are put and, more often than not, answers are given. But that is also where people like the man from Liverpool could spell trouble.

### Architects dream of restoring Zanzibar to former glory

By Frances Kerr  
Reuter

stopped serious deterioration for the moment."

The authority, run with the help of state, United Nations and other foreign government funding, began refurbishing a handful of buildings 18 months ago.

Workmen are now putting the finishing touches to a mansion which will be the new town hall. Down the road, the walls of an old Arab warehouse are being coated with lime plaster from huge vats.

Grubby Zokomohogo Square, once an open-air meeting place, is beginning to shine again with paint and new roofing.

"We hope once people see this square they will be inspired to do a little restoration work," said local architect Isa Sarook Makram. "This is how the whole town should look."

"We are trying to get life back into the place," Meffert, chief architect with the Stonetown Conservation Authority, told Reuters. "We've

British protectorate from 1890, gained independence along with neighbouring Pemba Island in 1963. After the revolution a year later, the islands were linked with mainland Tanzania although the Socialist government here retained a degree of autonomy.

Ruins on Zanzibar show that Middle East settlers were here 1,000 years ago. A fort in the capital, dates from Portuguese occupation in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Most of the Stonetown was built by Arab and Indian traders in the 19th century and still looks scarcely touched by the modern world.

Old men squat behind piles of groceries in tiny open-fronted shops, craftsmen hammer brass decorations into huge wooden chests, veiled Muslim women peer from behind carved doors and ragged children bowl hoops

through the puddles.

But over the last 25 years, the Stonetown — named by UNESCO as one of the world's most important towns and cities — has literally been falling apart.

Dozens of houses in the Stonetown began crumbling after the revolution in 1964, and built dreary housing blocks on the city outskirts with East German aid, also began to recognise the value of the Stonetown for everyday use and as a potential tourist attraction.

Meffert said restoration has been limited by shortage of funds — the government and United Nations programme has so far spent only a modest \$50,000.

Ideally, private enterprise would also spend money on the town, carefully supervised to ensure architectural styles were respected, Meffert said.

Some of the Arab and Indian families who fled in 1964 have returned to set up business since the government started liberalising its economic and political system in 1984.

The government, which had largely ignored the Stonetown and built dreary housing blocks on the city outskirts with East German aid, also began to recognise the value of the Stonetown for everyday use and as a potential tourist attraction.

Meffert said restoration has been limited by shortage of funds — the government and United Nations programme has so far spent only a modest \$50,000.

"We want to encourage select tourism and we think the Stonetown will be a good attraction. But we don't want the place overrun," said Andrew Karama, general manager of the state-run Zanzibar Tourist Corporation.

tore the Stonetown is tourism, frowned on until recently but now encouraged by the government. The island's economy is dependent on the fluctuating world price of cloves, its main export.

Tourist facilities are limited to a few seedy hotels in the Stonetown, a gloomy government-run hotel and a cluster of beach guest houses.

A few luxury beach resorts are planned and the first, run by Italians, opened last month.

But few people on Zanzibar want to see thousands of package tourists milling around their historic capital.

"We want to encourage select tourism and we think the Stonetown will be a good attraction. But we don't want the place overrun," said Andrew Karama, general manager of the state-run Zanzibar Tourist Corporation.



**Darwish: I wish the Earth was our mother so she'd be kind to us**

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

Amman — For Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish, the three year old intifada has created new hopes of dreams once broken. As a Palestinian, Darwish feels the intifada has brought closer to reality the dream of all Palestinians returning home after decades of living in the diaspora.

Born in the village of Al Barweh in Palestine in 1942, Darwish and his family were displaced in 1948 when Israeli soldiers obliterated his hometown. After living as a refugee in Lebanon for one year, the young Darwish returned to Palestine, to Galilee, as a refugee for the second time. Although he grew up in Palestine, the poet left for Beirut in 1971, where he again departed the city in 1982 to live in Paris where he remains until today.

He wrote: "The earth is closing on us, pushing us through the last passage, and we tear off our limbs to pass through. The earth is squeezing us. I wish we were its wheat so we could die and live again. I wish the earth was our mother so she'd be kind to us. I wish we were pictures on the rocks for our dreams to carry as mirrors. We saw the faces of those to be killed by the last of us in the last defence of the soul. /We cried over their children's feast. We saw the faces of those who'll throw our children out of the windows of this last space. Our star will hang up mirrors. Where should we go after the last frontier? Where should the birds fly after the last sky? Where should the plants sleep after the last breath of air? We will write our names with scarlet steam. /We will cut off the hand of the song to be finished by our flesh. We will die here, here in the last passage. Here and here our blood will plant its olive tree."

Darwish, considered as perhaps the most famous and popular Palestinian poet, describes the deep feelings and determination of Palestinians, particularly those who have been displaced, through his own poetic expression. He said last week that "the best poem on life during the intifada would be written by a poet from the inside (the occupied Arab territories)."

The intifada for many Palestinians has brought the dream of return closer to reality, as it did to Darwish. The intifada has also "destroyed the borders between the Palestinians inside (Israeli occupied territories) and those in the diaspora; it has united the people who are struggling for liberation."

Darwish, who was in Amman last week to recite his poetry to a full house audience as a contribution to the intifada, told a crowd at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation the day after his recital that the intifada in itself was a poem. He also described the uprising as a "popular movement expressing a build-up of the Palestinian struggle" for liberation from Israeli occupation.

The poet — who is also a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Executive Committee and author of the Palestinian declaration of independence — said "it is as if the intifada truly bought us back home victorious; it clearly opened the road for us."

The intifada, he added, also depicted the truth to the Western World about the Palestinian people and their struggle for self-determination and clearly identified it.

Darwish said Palestine was a maternal society and described the Palestinian mother as a "guard of our eternal fire because she conceives the fighters and the guards of the homeland. She is the symbol of the land, which is our mother. She is essential for our existence, our life and our victory."

He wrote: "Give birth to me again so I can drink the country's milk from you and remain a little boy in your arms, remain a little boy forever. I have seen many things, mother, I have seen. Give birth to me again so you can hold me in your hands."

Darwish, though more of a poet than a politician, came under criticism from some of the audience at Shoman Foundation for not separating his poetry from his position as PLO official.

When a member of the audience asked him to stick to poetry alone and be free to write without being linked to the PLO, Darwish replied that he did not choose to be in the official position.

"I wish I never had an official political position. And I wish you would write up a petition to the Palestine National Council (PNC) to relieve me of this responsibility," Darwish said with good humour as he sat next to the Palestine ambassador in Amman.

But the poet insisted that he completely disengages himself from the official Palestinian position when he writes his poetry. He urged his readers to interpret his poetry in the manner they saw fit, but without looking at him as a political figure.

"I'm committed to the PLO, but in my poetry, I don't fall under any pressure or influence," Darwish said at the gathering.

He described Palestinian politicians as being more "nationalistic than politicians," who were mostly involved in nationalistic political work.

"A Palestinian struggles within his field through his own form of expression and serves a purpose for his homeland," Darwish said. "I serve the Palestinian dream, the Palestinian people and the Palestinian soul; not a political figure in the meaning of the word."

Beirut and Paris inspired Darwish most in his poetry, he said. He expressed his hope and dream to write his final ballad in his favourite capital, Jerusalem.

"Give birth to me again... give birth to me again that I may know in which land I will die, in which land I will come to life again. /Greetings to you as you light the morning fire, greetings to you, greetings to you. /Isn't it time for me to give you some presents, to return to you?"

Editors note: Poetry translation by Abdallah Al Udhari.

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Nov. 6

## 8:30 Bill Cosby Show

Theo is trying to convince his father to finance a long scientific trip to Egypt... and to that end Theo summons help from his professor.

## 9:10 Black Forest

## 10:00 News in English

## 10:20 Movie of the Week

The Godfather

One of the most riveting American gangster movies, which provides an insight into the world of Mafia business, within an absolutely superb performance from Marlon Brando and others.

Friday, Nov. 7

## 8:30 Coach

Hayden wants to spend the weekend at Christine's house. There he discovers that Christine does not like secrets hidden from her.

## 9:10 Shakespeare

## 10:00 News in English

## 10:20 Feature Film

The Godfather Part II

Saturday, Nov. 8

The students want to hold a big dance party at school but the management refuses. Miss Bliss intervenes on behalf of the students and dances with them too.

## 9:00 Encounter

## 9:30 French Feature Film

A political documentary



A scene from the new episode of German series, Derrick, on Monday at 10:20

movie that reveals the methods used by the U.S. to fix regimes which serve its interests, in Latin America.

## 10:00 News in English

## 10:20 Coat. of the Feature Film

Sunday, Nov. 9

## 8:30 Open House

Second Honeymoon Anyone

When Ted realises that Linda's efficiency at work is dependent on her relationship with her husband, he begins to manipulate this to his advantage.

## 9:10 Documentary

Great Journeys

The Pan American Highway

In an effort to find out more and explore different aspects of life in the Third World countries, a young man, Hugh Williams, takes

convince her to leave Mr. Chablin.

## 10:00 News in English

## 10:20 Derrick

Johanna

Alfred plans killing his older but rich wife very meticulously but the appearance of Johanna, his wife's twin sister, ruins everything for him.

Tuesday, Nov. 11

## 8:30 Charles In Charge

The grandfather complains about Buddy's bad influence on Adam and asks Charles to handle the problem.

## 9:10 Documentary

The New Wind of Change

The winds of democratic change, coming from the Eastern Bloc, are blowing hard over the African continent, some countries are taking up pluralism, others are still resisting.

## News in English

## 10:20 French Feature Film

Wednesday, Dec. 12

## 8:30 Empty Nest

The Westons plan another Christmas holiday in a mountain resort but a belated change of plan forced them to spend Christmas at home.

## 9:10 Economic Perspective

## 10:00 News in English

## 10:20 A Quiet Conspiracy

The "Novak Story" factor is attracting the attention of many writers including the influential British writer Charles Latimer... and the Intercom paper accures a new owner.

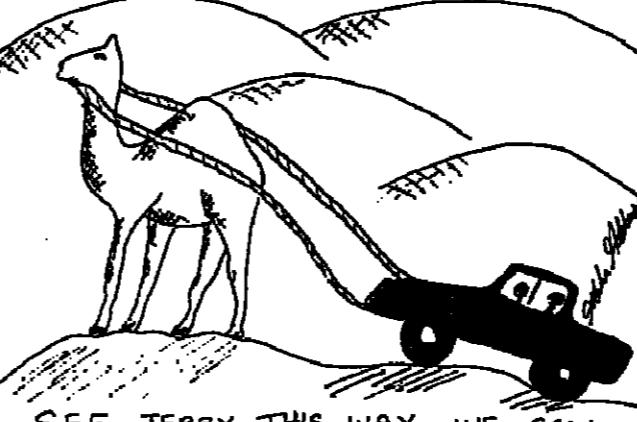
## 9:10 Beiderbecke Connection

The couple manage to convince the police to quit following them around and the former husband is trying to

out of fear I agreed to have the car fixed. "What do we start with?" I asked.

"How about the exhaust," he said. "It has holes in it."

"That's fine," I said, forgetting to ask how much it would cost. I found out soon enough though because the exhaust was efficiently fixed while I waited.



SEE JERRY, THIS WAY WE CAN  
GET THE EFFICIENCY AND THE  
PRESTIGE.

Taking your car  
to the garage

By Maha Adasdi

HELP! Do you have quick answers regarding the subject of buying a car? Should I tell my friends to buy cars or should I discourage them?

To tell you the truth, owning a car is a big responsibility. Actually it's a lot like having a pet because every now and then you have to take the car to the garage for a check-up.

But unlike a pet check-up where you go in, let the veterinarian give your pet the necessary annual vaccination, pay the usual fee and leave with little to worry about until the same date next year; taking you car to the car "doctor", so to speak, is traumatic, to say the least.

Let me be a little more explicit here. The other day I took my car for an oil change. As you may have realised yourselves, the price of oil has crept up. Not so much for you to object but just enough for you to become aware of the difference.

Changing the oil is a simple task that takes minutes, but the mechanic, being the smooth, slick salesman that he is, suggested, out of the kindness of his heart, or so I thought, to give the car a complete "check-up", free of charge.

Wiping his greasy hands on a filthy cloth, his eyes gleamed with a very satisfied look. He was drooling openly at his luck. As far as I was concerned, my car was just fine. But according to the mechanic, there were so many things that were on the brink of falling apart. He gave me the impression that if I didn't have a long list of things taken care of pronto, my car would self-destruct.

Out of fear I agreed to have the car fixed. "What do we start with?" I asked.

"How about the exhaust," he said. "It has holes in it."

"That's fine," I said, forgetting to ask how much it would

cost me. I found out soon enough though because the exhaust was efficiently fixed while I waited.

"That will be JD 133," he said.

My reaction was that of total shock. It reminded me of the time I was told that I had to have all four wisdom teeth pulled out at one dental appointment. Actually, this was more like being told that I had to have all my teeth pulled out during one appointment, if that was ever possible. No, it was like being purched in the stomach. Or being slapped on the face, or having a bucket of ice water thrown at me. I made a mental note not to get into any accidents. I'd hate to know what a smashed engine would cost.

All these thoughts wizzed through my mind in mere micro-seconds, but what I managed to utter was this: "Excuse me?"

"JD 133," the mechanic audaciously repeated.

"I want the holes back," I said.

The mechanic looked confused, and I rephrased my request.

"My car was fine with the holes in the exhaust. I want the holes back, that is unless this exhaust, which is more like the engine's waste basket is made of pure 24 carat gold, in which case I will pay JD 133!" I was completely outraged.

First, I didn't have that much money on me. I came for an innocent oil change. I was wondering if the mechanic would accept the car doors in payment for the new exhaust.

Second, I couldn't believe how easily I had been trapped in this mechanic's malicious cobweb, otherwise known as the garage.

And third, I wanted to ask where I could get an apprenticeship to become a mechanic, because it sure is one paying job!

I managed to arrange a later time that day to go pay the bill. But as far as the car was concerned it was downhill from there. When the car is taken to the garage once, it will keep need to go back.

I have the sneaky feeling that there is some sort of secret agreement between the car and the mechanic, a deal that goes something like this.

"Past, mechanic," says the car. "Let's cut a deal here."

The mechanic's dream has come true — a talking car — and goes along with the car's suggestions.

"Here's the plan, mechanic," says the car. "First the exhaust breaks up, then the carburetor, next it's the anti-freeze tank, then I'll keep you informed about the rest of the plan."

"We split everything 50-50," says the car. "I get my share in the form of oil or anti-freeze."

The mechanic loves the idea, but all he tells you naive car owner is that his garage can give you free anti-freeze and oil every other time you come in to have something fixed. This is the mechanic's way of ensuring that you will come back to his garage.

And you, the car owner, take the bait.

So I ask myself, what's the solution?

Should I forego owning a car?

Should I get a brand new car?

The last time I suggested this to my dad he couldn't stop laughing. According to him, a furnished apartment would be cheaper, and the price tag on a new car only includes the body of the car and the four wheels. Besides a new car is no longer new after two years.

I feel that many people dream of a time when things would be so much simpler. Times like this:

"Here's your graduation present son," says the proud father.

"Oh, a donkey," says the son. "Just what I've always wanted."

"See son, you don't have to worry about the gas bills, the insurance bills, and you can save all your money so that you and your fiance could get married sooner!" the father points out.

But you must agree that certain problems may arise. How can this guy guarantee that his fiance wouldn't leave him for the rich guy next door who owns a horse?

Back to square one. To buy a car or not to buy a car? That is the question.

## Weekend Crossword

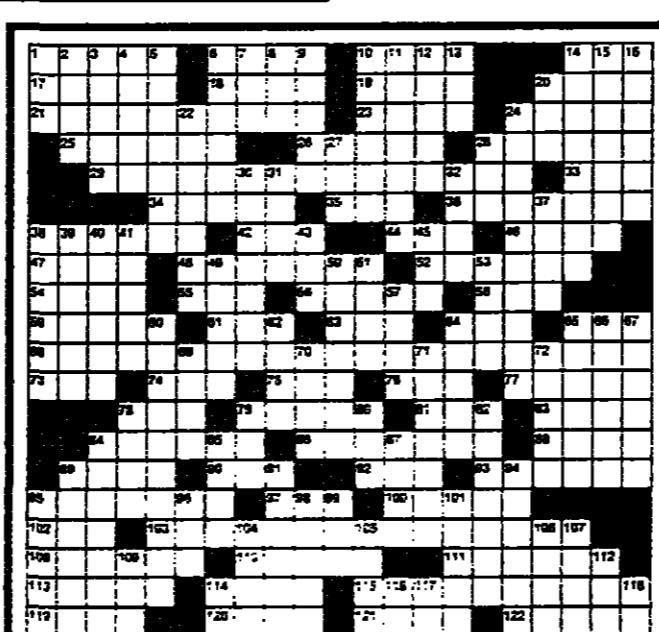
## TRAVELS BY VCR

By William Casler

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2 Economic summit  
10 Monkey bus  
14 Shock  
17 Bouquet  
18 I'm not dead  
19 Mother of Rome's founder  
20 Comic actor Dell  
21 Spartak  
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## Last Week's Cryptograms

- Cool singer scored hit with a new slow song, was pretty snazzy prize.
- Kids thought toothbrushes in their Christmas stockings a beau tradition.
- There's a warm feeling of happiness when your doggone grumpy cat yields to your caress.
- It was always said that healthy breath had breadth.

## CRYPTOGRAMS

- RE RP PORT NLOIEZ RP WLVZ PARK TLLY.
- NIE O NOT PIKNICK FO UOAL RE TRPOVYLOC FWVYVLELVZ.
- EANCF-GITABZ VABNOICHZLZ INK TAZLCW CAJZHFKF JEKAJCK EHLY AOK GAAL VBZLCW HO LXE JIZL.
- NEKKEIN PNNFET H WPTF ERTNFELF DAFY AFS YED FLRTIVELF WHETY.

—By Ed Riddelson

- LLUNABLE RAC KID ME DIR KBZL IT XACUCL BYRN BSS. DLMRBLN LNIXUEUZ DIN NUBS.

—By Norton Riddle

## SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



## Victory

By E. Yaghi

In the cool mountains of southern Lebanon once lived a young woman by the name of Intisar who had been born and bred in a stone house which overlooked a small village. Before the outbreak of civil war, which ravaged the country and the Israeli invasion, the mountains and valleys had been filled with honest labour and peace, but now life was hard, money was scarce, families were fragmented and relationships had deteriorated.

"Mama, I'm going down to the village to buy you some vegetables for supper," Intisar said as she put her arms around her mother and hugged her. "I'll be gone for a

By Paul Holmes  
Reuter

SALZBURG, Austria — Musical question: What do a pair of skis, a bottle of perfume and a hairdressers' party have in common? Answer: They're all making money out of Mozart.

As Austria prepares to mark the 200th anniversary next year of the death of classical music's most prolific composer, organisers are battling in vain to keep it cultural.

"We are avoiding everything that smacks of kitsch, tastelessness and absurdity," said Professor Peter Weiser, coordinating Vienna city celebrations.

Nevertheless, "Mozart mania" is proving music to the ears of entrepreneurs.

The 1991 bicentenary will witness celebrations around

the world to honour Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, credited with 626 compositions in 35 years that took him from child genius to scourge of the establishment.

Salzburg, city of Mozart's birth on Jan. 27, 1756, and Vienna, where he died on Dec. 5, 1791, will be the major venues. Both have arranged year-long feasts of opera, concerts, concerto and church music.

Vienna's celebrations will climax in a performance of Mozart's Requiem on Dec. 5, 1991 in St. Stephen's Cathedral where the composer's funeral was held before he was buried in an unmarked communal grave.

A Salzburg perfume maker has dreamed up a new line for

Congresses and exhibitions will explore every aspect of Mozart's life, from how freemasonry influenced his work to the mystery of whether his death was due to rheumatic fever, syphilis or poisoning by his arch-rival Antonio Salieri.

But while organisers say the emphasis of their packed programmes will be on culture, it seems Austria knows few bounds in kitsch and commerce.

Vienna itself will have a "Figaro Ball" for hairdressers in January, honouring the Spanish barber of Mozart's opera the Marriage of Figaro.

A Salzburg perfume maker has dreamed up a new line for

women — "Mozart... A New Symphony" — and a ski manufacturer is making skis named after the great composer, with his portrait and a chronology of his life stamped on the surface. It says they are aimed at the Japanese market.

"Anniversaries like this always attract commercial interests these days," said Wolfgang Rehm, organiser of the Mozart Week Music Festival staged each winter in Salzburg by the International Foundation Mozarteum.

"I don't think it's any different here from anywhere else in the world."

Rehm's office is on the Quaint Getreidegasse where

the house of the composer's birth draws 500,000 visitors a year, in the middle of a district devoted to marketing Mozart.

The street sports a Mozart cafe, Mozart drugstore, a Figaro hairdresser and countless shops selling souvenirs that range from musical busts to chamberpots.

Tourists can tuck into chocolate-covered spheres of nougat and green marzipan called Mozart balls and quench their thirst on "Mozart liqueur" or "Nannerl," a schnaps named after the composer's sister and sold in violin-shaped bottles.

Salzburg's tourist industry is organising special packages for foreign visitors in 1991,

with opera and concert tickets as part of the deal.

Among the outings on offer is "eine kleine nachtmusik mit Mozart" — trips to Klessheim Palace outside Salzburg for an evening buffet meal to the strains of a string quartet in 18th century dress. It costs up to 1,500 schillings (\$150) a head.

Visitors to Vienna could opt for a horse-drawn coach trip to Prague in September, retracing Mozart's voyage in 1787 from a city that was turning its back on him to one where his music was so popular it was whistled in the streets.

Neither Salzburg nor Vienna was particularly kind to the

composer during his life.

Mozart moved from Salzburg to Vienna after falling out with his employer the archbishop, who had appointed him concert master at the age of 13, over his frequent wanderings around Europe with his father Leopold.

He had been the toast of Vienna as a six-year-old, bouncing on the knee of the Empress Maria Theresia after performing for her court at Schoenbrunn Palace with his child-sized violin.

"Mozart would have suffered already if that were the case," said Rehm. "You only have to switch on the television to hear his music in the advertisements."

## Chicago's Lyric Opera harmonises innovation, solvency

By F.N. d'Alessio  
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — General director Ardis Krainik is steering the Lyric Opera of Chicago into the 21st century, and she feels the way to reach the wild blue yonder is to stay in the black.

Once again this year, the woman who told Luciano Pavarotti his services in Chicago have come up with an operatic marvel, rather than a superstar tenor. It's called solvency.

"We haven't had a deficit since 1981, and for the second year in a row our entire season was sold out by opening night," Lyric spokeswoman Susan Mathieson said recently. "Our ticket sales will top \$11 million. Our fund-raising goal for the year is \$7.95 million, and we're right on target for that, too."

The current eight-opera season at Lyric began Sept. 14 and is the first of a decade-long initiative Miss Krainik has dubbed "toward the 21st century." It's a programme meant to showcase often-overlooked 20th century operatic works, reshape productions of more traditional operas and, most importantly, point the way to the future.

That future, as Miss Krainik sees it, is "our own, unique American opera, not just hashed-over European art form."

Chicago's first taste of what such opera might be come on Oct. 27, when Lyric presented its first production of Minnesota composer Dominick Argento's 1976 work, *The Voyage Of Edgar Allan Poe*.

Argento's "hallucinatory" opera has been performed before, both in the United States and Europe. But it had never received a full-scale production in a major house until Miss Krainik hired Pulitzer-winning director Frank Galati to bring it to the Lyric stage.

The opening night audience greeted Poe, a tale filled with death, madness and suggestions of necrophilia, with wild applause and multiple curtain calls.

Appropriately, Poe was still running over Halloween, and the timing reflects the canny Krainik strategy that has sold out the 3,564-seat Civic Opera House for every performance in recent years. That strategy mixes innovation, superstar vehicles and old favourites.

The 1990 season began with soprano Jessie Norman's Chicago debut, which came in Gluck's 1767 *Alceste*. The 18th century music was juxtaposed against Robert Wilson's ultra-modern set designs and costumes, the first production he had done for an American opera house.

*Alceste* caused grumbling among some audience members, who complained of the lack of English-language subtitles that have become standard under Miss Krainik's management.

All other Lyric productions

this season have subtitles, including Poe, which is sung in English.

After *Alceste*, Lyric's season moved to the mid-19th century sumptuousness of Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin* and on into the early 20th century with Puccini's *Giulio Cesare*. The Puccini work gave tenor Plácido Domingo a chance to revel in the spaghetti western role of Johnson Di Sacramento and to romance the keeper of the Polka Saloon.

Then came Poe, complete with premature burial, a pendulum and a masque of the red death.

"Red's not a colour we like around here, financially, but it's fine for costumes," Ms. Mathieson commented.

The rest of Lyric's 1990-91 season is more traditional fare, Lucia Di Lammermoor, Rigoletto and Carmen will be presented from Thanksgiving to Christmas, and a reworking of its acclaimed 1985-86 *The Magic Flute* will appear in January.

Miss Krainik has not announced the 1991-2 portion of "toward the 21st century." But she says composer William Bolcom is preparing "McTeague," an operatic version of Frank Norris' 1899 naturalistic novel as the centerpiece of the 1992-3 season.

Some examples were Godard's *Nouvelle Vague* and Paul Schrader's *Trost von Fremden*, or *Dancing Through the Night* by Mick Jagger from Liverpool, or the bravura performance by actor Marcello Mastroianni in Giuseppe Tornatore's *Stanno Tutti Bene*. But these great moments did not cast a shadow over the rest of the programme. In fact they brought it out of the shadows.

There were films which deserved to be brought to light, as for example American Whit Stillman's film *Metro*politan, an ironic swan-song which will be by American composers.

It's a major departure from the views of Miss Krainik's late predecessor, Lyric founder Carol Fox, whose predilection for European works and singers earned the Chicago company the nickname of "La Scala West."

Miss Fox's idea of a tribute to the U.S. bicentennial was to commission Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki and British playwright Christopher Fry to do an operatic version of John Milton's *Paradise Lost*. That work had its premiere two years late, in 1978, with sets designed to fit the stage of Milan's La Scala, not Chicago.

*Paradise Lost* cost a reported \$2 million and added to the sea of red ink that threatened to drown Lyric in 1980. In that year, Lyric's board persuaded the ailing Miss Fox to step down after 26 years and elevated Miss Krainik, who had been artistic director since 1975.

## Intellectual chess and melancholy padding

The best German-language films are not from Germany but from Austria and Switzerland, says Hans-Dieter Seidel in his review of the 24th Hof Film Festival which appeared in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

WIM Wenders was not personally at the this year's Hof Film Festival but he did send his latest film, *Bis ans Ende der Welt*, a wonderful, ephemeral use of landscape, broodingly padded with melancholy. He was, however, at the first Hof Festival, which just goes to show that he is now 24 years older.

The Festival is no longer a novelty. It has advanced in years but it has retained its freshness. Heinz Badewitz, the organiser, is unaffected by the distresses which afflict other national and international film festivals.

His programme of 80 films this year was a significant collection without being world-shattering in any way. It awakened an unbridled enthusiasm for the cinema as such. This festival was an arena for the younger generation of German film-makers without having the wind being taken completely out of its sails by imported productions.

But Badewitz has also not been able to avoid borrowing some of the glitter from those films which have attracted attention at Cannes or Venice, films which are about to go on circuit in Germany. The festival is an inexpensive way of launching them on the cinema public.

Some examples were Godard's *Nouvelle Vague* and Paul Schrader's *Trost von Fremden*, or *Dancing Through the Night* by Mick Jagger from Liverpool, or the bravura performance by actor Marcello Mastroianni in Giuseppe Tornatore's *Stanno Tutti Bene*. But these great moments did not cast a shadow over the rest of the programme. In fact they brought it out of the shadows.

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Mirjana Jokovic in Peter Sehr's film *Das Serbische Mädchen*

of a man about to become a father. Day after day he runs after other women, because he thinks he is misunderstood as a man and even runs away from himself; in the end this costs him his job and his life.

Bloody, escalating intrigues of false suspicion, in *Joel and Ethan Coen's Miller's Crossing*, with excuses, infamy and pacifying calculation; the film is a game about rising and falling, about power and impotence, resentment and advantage, which are set against the social pros and cons of masterly cinema and comic models. Films of this sort are reflexes to reality, and its reflection.

German films will always battle in vain to have the polish of the Americans, who give an apparent effect of self-assurance. But the German film has been languishing in the doldrums for a long time, yet there are signs that a fresh wind is gathering, to blow through the sails.

Our film promotion programmes continuously show film-makers making their first film but little attention is paid to their progress afterwards.

It is far easier for an applicant to get financing for a first film than to get help for future films.

Three years ago Jan Schütte had considerable success with his debut film as a director, *Spicy Rice*, but he has overcome the obstacles of his following film, much more difficult to understand, with propriety. His *Winckelmanns Reisen* was thought well of in Venice and is soon to be put on the cinema circuit.

There was another film which was much praised at Hof: *Sönke Wortmann's Eine Wahnsinnesche*, soon to be screened on the Second Television Channel.

But the situation has gone so far that the best films in the German language are coming from Austria and Switzerland. The use of the same themes makes this view clear.

For instance dealing with the innermost feeling of children who withdraw into the realm of total inaccessibility, because of the penetration of the world, firmly ordained, the suicide of a mother or the sudden death of a grandmother.

Petra Katharina Wagner, born in Lindlar in 1958, shows in her film *Staub vor der Sonne*, the case of such an almost lethal inner wound as hopelessly tragic.

But artificially-stylised reality must always be shattered, because bare images, simply stretching out to realism, cannot rescue the significance suggested. The sense of speechlessness presented still remains dumbfounded.

Austrian Leopold Huber, born in 1955, goes in the opposite direction with his film *Mirakel*, namely into fantastic stylisation. This brings back from the recesses of the mind of the audience the variety of the programme. The word "Rammepass," by the way, is Swiss dialect for a high-spirited good-for-nothing.

Andreas, aged 9, runs away from his foster-parents with whom he had been placed after the death of his grandmother. He avoids the church and school, and only finds the ability to accept the loss of his previous security in the snow village which he has built and the dialogue he has with a good spirit. The new sense of security, hidden behind the good spirit, is a vagabond, who wants to find

Franz Kälin from Switzerland, who made *Rammepass*, is a self-taught film-maker. He presents young people who live for their cars alone. They are bored to death: their activities are as thoughtless as the mad rush of the hamster on a treadmill. He has compressed his experiences in a cumbersome but nevertheless impressive way.

These are three examples showing the variety of the programme. The word "Rammepass," by the way, is Swiss dialect for a high-spirited good-for-nothing.

Huber, once on the periphery of the Federal Republic has, since unification, moved to the centre of economic interest, but there was no evidence of this at the festival. This shows, however, in the best way, that Heinz Badewitz does not pay attention to political opportunity but solely to his personal preferences.

Most of his life, Ms. Smedvig said it was the first time in Russia since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution that the 1812 Overture was played according to the original score, including the cannons and churchbells.

At the last minute, Russian Orthodox Church officials decided that ringing the bells for a concert would be sacrilegious, threatening to spoil the plans worked out in months of negotiations, she said.

However, she said, the concert producers came up with a quick alternative: They used tape recordings of Russian and American churchbells to supplement the faint ringing of a handful of churches across the city that eventually did cooperate.

## Leningrad marks Tchaikovsky's 150th anniversary

LENINGRAD (AP) — Thousands packed the Leningrad Philharmonic's great hall and hundreds more stood outside in the freezing cold to hear a Tchaikovsky concert on the 150th anniversary of the two-hour concert.

In keeping with Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's original score for the 1812 Overture, churchbells rang and 16 canons that had been sent for the occasion from the United States fired to accompany the Leningrad Orchestra, directed by Yuri Temirkanov.

American concert impresario Peter Gelb, a former assistant manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, organised the ailing Miss Fox to step down after 26 years and elevated Miss Krainik, who had been artistic director since 1975.

or so, you can forget about all that," said 89-year-old Anna Smolina.

She was one of the ordinary Soviets who braved minus 10-degree Celsius (14-degree Fahrenheit) temperatures to hear the two-hour concert.

Western television companies flooded Artists Square with light, making a statue of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin and a small grove of barren trees stand out starkly against the snow.

"It was a fairy tale setting. The tree branches were black against the snow, and then the music poured out and took my

breath away," Maxim Korzhov, a Leningrad journalist, said afterward.

Soviet pianist Boris Berezovsky, winner of the 1990 Tchaikovsky Piano Competition, played the 3rd Movement from 2nd Piano Concerto; Ms. Norman sang three songs for voice and piano; the orchestra played a movement from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, the Pathétique; and Ms. played the rococo variations for cello.

The concert concluded with the 1812 Overture and a firework display that set some of the tree branches on fire. Firemen and militia officers who were standing by quickly put out the flames, to the entertainment of the crowd.

Tchaikovsky died in 1893 in Leningrad, where he spent

## Researchers find inherited mutation related to breast cancer

By Paul Recer

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Researchers have found an inherited abnormal gene that can lead to a high susceptibility for breast cancer, a major discovery about the tendency for malignancies to be passed from generation to generation.

In a study to be published Friday in the journal *Science*, a group of scientists say the cancer-promoting mutation was found by studying the genetic pattern in a group of families that have an exceptionally high rate of six types of cancers, including breast cancer.

"Up until now, the question in the common adult malignancies has been whether any one step would make a difference and provide a susceptibility," he said. "This shows that the answer is yes. If you are born with an inactive region in one gene, then that gives you a hidden susceptibility to malignancies."

Friend said he and his colleagues isolated the specific *P53* gene mutation by studying people with what is called the *Li-Fraumeni Syndrome*. These are families in which there is an inherited tendency to develop one of six types of cancer at an early age, often during childhood.

Breast cancer is the most common malignancy among *Li-Fraumeni* families, but they can also develop leukaemias, brain tumours, sarcomas of the bone and cancer of the adrenal gland.

The researchers discovered the mutation in the cells of *Li-Fraumeni* family members who had cancer, but not in those family members who were free of the disease.

Friend said that in the affected family members the *P53* mutation was found in every cell, indicating it was passed genetically from one generation to another.

The *Li-Fraumeni* syndrome was first described by Frederick P. Li and Joseph F. Fraumeni Jr., both of the National Cancer Institute and co-authors of the study in *Science*. The syndrome is very rare, with only about 200 such families in the United States.

With discovery of the *P53* mutation, Friend said a screening process may be developed to determine which members in a *Li-Fraumeni* family have inherited the abnormal gene. When one parent in a family has the mutation, there is a 50-50 chance that each child will inherit it.

Children that show the mutation, said Friend, could then undergo periodic, intensified examinations for cancer so that the malignancies they will almost certainly develop could be found very early.

Although the mutated gene is closely related to an inherited tendency for breast cancer, Friend said that a malfunctioning *P53* gene is not the only genetic cause of breast cancer.

"There are multiple genes for breast cancer," he said. "This happens to be the first, but it won't be the last."

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## Spanish church, state cross swords in condom war

By Stephen Brown

Reuter  
MADRID — A racy government campaign to encourage youngsters to use condoms has put Spain's ruling Socialists and the Catholic Church on a war footing.

The country's bishops have denounced the 600-million-peseta (\$4.6-million) advertising drive as a "grave abuse of power and an attack on our moral conscience."

In a 43-page document released on Nov. 22, the bishops' conference called Spain's Catholic congregation to arms in the battle against immorality and delivered its most stinging attack ever on Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist government.

Jingles by popular Spanish rock groups aim the radio campaign at youngsters while a television advertisement shows a stern teacher confronting a gym class with a

condom he found in the changing rooms.

"Whose is this?" he asks. "One by one the whole class, boys and girls, put up their hands in solidarity with cul-

prit on a war footing.

"We decided to launch this campaign to promote the condom because we think it's the only method effective all-round," said German Arreando, the Health Ministry brain behind the campaign.

Campaign posters list the risks of unprotected sex, including unwanted pregnancies and a grisly list of sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS.

"Another key idea is to get boys to lose the embarrassment they feel at the moment of putting it on, and get girls used to the idea that asking boys to put one on is no sin," she said.

Sin is what bothers the bishops. Since the end of

dictator Francisco Franco's

pro-Catholic regime in 1975 the loss of the church's grip on society has gone hand-in-hand with a sharp increase in sexual freedom.

The Catholic Church is no longer the state religion and though more 80 per cent of Spaniards are nominally Catholic, numbers of churchgoers have plummeted since Franco's death.

"We decided to launch this campaign to promote the condom because we think it's the only method effective all-round," said German Arreando, the Health Ministry brain behind the campaign.

"The question is not to have safe sex, it is to have sex when and with whom your Christian conscience says: Within matrimony," said the Bishop of Majorca, Teodoro Ubeda.

Emboldened by Pope John Paul's recent appeal to chemists not to sell contraceptives, the bishops accuse the government of promoting promiscuity and of undermining parents' authority and right to bring up children according to their own convictions.

"The campaign treats male and female sexuality in a

frivolous, trivial way. What it publicises has nothing to do with authentic human love," said a statement from a meeting of bishops in Madrid earlier this month.

The quoted unspecified studies that showed condoms used by under 18-year-olds had a failure rate of 10 to 33 per cent. "They are systematically hiding from people the fact that indiscriminate sexual promiscuity is the maximum risk factor in AIDS," they said.

Spain has the third highest number of AIDS sufferers in Europe, with 6,210 reported by the beginning of November, while health sources say one in four pregnancies end in abortion.

Government spokesman Rosa Conde said the bishops' criticisms betrayed "considerable ignorance of what Spanish society is" and Health Minister Julian Garcia Vargas denied the cam-

paign promotes promiscuity. "It is a health matter. We are not dealing in morality. We are giving information but that doesn't mean we oblige people to use it," he said.

Catholic parents' groups are also up in arms, indignant that they were not consulted about the campaign, and a group of mothers is trying to get it banned in the courts.

Churchmen have criticised the government for spending public cash on it while asking for wage restraint and in

grounds for abortion, which was legalised for limited circumstances in 1985 in the face of church opposition.

Divorce, abolished under Franco, was reintroduced in 1981.

They have skirmished this year over government education reforms. Clerics have traditionally exercised a strong influence over education and say the reforms neglect the nurturing of morality in schoolchildren.

The Catholic Church and the Spanish left remember their enmity in the 1936 civil war, when churchmen sided with Franco's nationalists and leftist Republican forces butchered nearly 7,000 priests, monks and nuns.

In the northern city of Valladolid, a traditional Catholic stronghold, a small unidentified group has chosen direct action. They smashed up 50 telephone booths bearing condom campaign posters.

## U.S. cocaine epidemic seen to peak but heroin makes come-back

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

WASHINGTON — After years of explosive growth, demand for cocaine in the United States appears to have levelled off but experts fear that heroin is making a comeback.

In the 1970s and early 1980s, cocaine was seen as a glamour drug used by the rich and the famous. The image changed as crack spread to the ghettos of U.S. cities and ruined the lives of new users who became addicts.

In the 1980s, crack spread so quickly that a report by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) labelled it "the fast food of drugs" — cheap and easily available.

The great crack wave lasted from 1983 to 1989" said Mark Kleiman, an expert on drug policy at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "From '85 to '89, the number of new users doubled every year. Now the growth curve has started to flatten."

Narcotics agents agree with

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Academic researchers say changes in attitude have been as important as tougher law enforcement, bigger seizures and campaigns to wipe out drug crops in the three South American countries which produce most of the world's cocaine.

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growers of opium apparently anticipate a jump in demand in the United States, by far the world's largest market for illicit drugs.

According to the govern-

ment's latest report on the supply of illicit drugs to the United States, production of opium — the raw material for heroin — has more than doubled over the past five years in

the Golden Triangle of Burma, Laos and Thailand.

Mexico also doubled its production and Guatemala began growing opium for the first time.

## Finland cuts heart disease by changing habits of a lifetime

By Nigel Stephensou

Reuter

JOENSUU, Finland — Finland has slashed death rates in one of the world's heart disease blackspots by persuading thousands of people to change the habits of a lifetime.

Leaders of the North Karelia Project, launched in 1972 in a rural province of eastern Finland, say deaths from heart disease have fallen more than 30 per cent and among women, who had fewer attacks, by 40 per cent.

The project was born of a local initiative when the people of North Karelia petitioned the authorities to do something about the alarming levels of heart disease.

The project seeks to educate the area's 180,000 people about the dangers that can lead to heart problems — an unbalanced diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

There are signs, however, that this is beginning to change. According to the project director Professor Pekka Puska of the National Public Health Institute. Instead, the staples included sausages and lots of bread and butter.

There was no miracle cure, no wonder drug. The project mounted constant campaigns in schools and worked closely

with voluntary organisations and local employers, including the crucial food industry.

By 1987, mortality among middle-aged men had fallen more than 30 per cent and among women, who had fewer attacks, by 40 per cent.

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levels of dairy fat in the local diet and of cholesterol in the blood.

Among middle-aged men when the project started, the average cholesterol level was 7.09 millions per litre of blood.

It has fallen to around six but ought to be under five, said Vesa Korpelainen, manager of the project's field office in Joensuu.

The number of smokers fell from 52 per cent of the population in 1972 to 36 per cent in 1987.

Intensive campaigns on the diet front were launched with the 350 local branches of Martta, a National Organisation for Homemakers which runs cookery classes.

After initial resistance, the food industry has also been willing to cooperate. "They see that health is a big factor in competition," said Puska.

At the Metra Bakery in Joensuu, manager Matti Järvinen said the change in local tastes was clear. Demand for oatmeal bread has risen while sales of "Voitaikina," a butter-based pastry used to make traditional Christmas biscuits, have slumped.

The bakery was one of 22 work sites visited regularly by project staff who tried to persuade employees to quit smoking, watch their diets and take up exercise.

Puska said the cost of the project has been covered as most of the work is done by the community itself.

The project has always intended to be a model for national action. After a slow beginning, the fall in heart disease deaths throughout the country is now the same as in North Karelia.

"It is fair to say North Karelia has contributed a lot," Puska said.

The project now lays special emphasis on cutting the region's stubbornly high cholesterol levels.

Heart disease continues to account for every second death in the industrialised world and so the success of the North Karelian Project has attracted a stream of foreign health officials and politicians.

Puska said similar community-intervention programmes have been launched in other parts of Europe and the United States.

## The latest medical discoveries in France

By Jean

# Coup attempts are old news in Argentina

By John Reichertz

Reuter

**Buenos Aires** — A small group of rebel officers took up arms on Monday in the fourth military revolt since 1987, attempting once again to force Argentina's budding democracy to give them control of the army.

But President Carlos Menem's government, stung by the revolt two days before a visit by U.S. President George Bush, ordered rapid action to crush the revolt, imposing a state of siege.

Vice President Eduardo Duvalle said Menem's government "is determined once and for all to bring an end to all these shameful incidents that harm the national and international image of the

nation."

The first indications were that Menem had won clear-cut support for loyal troops to put down the uprising, something that former President Raúl Alfonsín never achieved in the three previous military revolts.

Unlike the other three, almost bloodless, uprisings when neither side showed much inclination to fire upon brothers in arms, Monday's rebellion involved violent fighting in which at least three loyalist officers died, six were wounded and the rebels suffered a number of casualties.

But the surprise uprising was a blow to Menem's attempts to convince the United States that Argentina could be a reliable partner in hemisphere affairs.

## Bush

(Continued from page 1)

officials from Iraq, the PLO, Jordan and Yemen to discuss Bush's proposal to send Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad and to invite Azziz to Washington, Radio France Internationale said.

"The Baghdad meeting was to study the current situation, as well as to fix a date for the Iraqi-American meeting, which was fixed for Dec. 17," Abed Rabbo said in a telephone interview from Tunis.

He gave no other details about the meeting or how the date was determined.

In Washington, Bill Harlow, a White House spokesman, said no date had been set for the meeting with Azziz. Bush said it would take place the week of Dec. 10, and that Baker would visit Iraq before Jan. 15.

Sky News, the British satellite television channel, reported late Tuesday that Iraq would be willing to withdraw from Kuwait in exchange for a guarantee of no Western attack and retention of the Kuwait part of the Rumaila oil fields.

"It's sort of plausible that they might want to present something like this (but) we're not aware of these elements as a package," a State Department official told Reuters, referring to the report which pushed stock prices higher in late trading.

## delegation

(Continued from page 1)

sovereignty," said Rab'i, an outspoken critic of the emir regime.

During its visit to Amman, the delegation was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. They also held public debates, at which they were constantly challenged to condemn the foreign military intervention in the Gulf.

Many Jordanians who support a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait as part of a settlement which guarantees Iraqi security and economic concerns were disappointed by what they viewed as the Kuwaiti opposition's inability to dissociate itself from the pro-American policies of the emir regime.

Some political groups even boycotted the delegation for its failure to explicitly condemn the foreign military intervention.

The boycott, however, was criticised by many political activists — from the left and the right — who argued that it

was undemocratic regardless of the line the visitors represented.

During Wednesday's press conference, at the Plaza Hotel, a short interesting exchange took place between the Kuwaiti delegation and an Iraqi journalist which the Kuwaiti described as the first "Iraqi-Kuwaiti dialogue" since the beginning of the crisis.

Rab'i almost interrupted the proceedings to welcome the correspondent of the official Iraqi News Agency (INA).

"Your presence here is an indication that you recognise us as Kuwaiti people," said Rab'i.

"I am here because it is my right as a journalist and it does not mean that I recognise you," the journalist retorted.

"Never mind, you are welcome here; this might prove to be the first Iraqi-Kuwaiti dialogue," Rab'i replied.

The Iraqi remained quite and only interrupted once to defend his country. The Kuwaitis gave him the floor and listened to his short remark.

The journalist was angered by claims by Rab'i that Iraq squandered its money and resources in the 1980-1988 war with Iran. "It is not Kuwait's fault if Iraq squandered its money and resources in war with Iran," Rab'i said.

"It seems that you have forgotten we were defending Kuwait," the Iraqi journalist replied.

## Kuwait against attack

A member of the Kuwaiti delegation later said that the team had been promoting proposals which involve Arab pressures on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and similar simultaneous pressure to seek international guarantees that Iraq will not be attacked during or after a pullout from the emirate.

Mubarak Douwailah, an Islamist member of the Kuwaiti opposition, told the Jordan Times that the toppled Kuwaiti emir did not oppose such an arrangement.

"We have discussed the proposals with him and he did not express any objections," he said after Wednesday's press conference.

Earlier in the press conference Douwailah implied that the Kuwaiti team was promoting a Kuwaiti peace plan.

"We have been presenting (Arab leaders) with a modest formula for a settlement (of the Gulf crisis)," Douwailah said.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Since taking office in July of 1989, Menem has taken decisive steps to improve ties with the United States and other industrialised nations. Menem sent two military ships to join the blockade against Iraq and imposed a harsh economic programme to bring a halt to Argentina's chronic inflation.

But the surprise uprising was a blow to Menem's attempts to convince the United States that Argentina could be a reliable partner in hemisphere affairs.

## Has King Hussein been right all along

dictated Jordan's total support for Iraq, and the King readily obliged.

In this latest crisis, Jordan's position is very clear. The government has condemned the invasion of Kuwait, in total consistency with Jordan's firm resolutions calling for sanctions in consistency with Jordan's tireless calls for upholding all U.N. resolutions.

Even before the invasion took place, King Hussein's efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Kuwait dispute, in purely Arab context. These balanced efforts were torpedoed by the arrival of the Western troops in the region, and by the rash behaviour of other Arab leaders, who left no room for the King to manoeuvre. The Western economic interest overrode all other considerations in Washington and other Western capitals, dealing a serious blow to Arab peaceful moves.

It is with such a background, that Amman has bitterly denounced the presence of foreign troops in the Arabian Peninsula. With the continuing absence of justice for Palestine and the Palestinians, the presence of Western military power on Arab soil can only fuel radical sentiments in the Arab World endangering the existing Arab political order, which will deal a death blow to Western interests in the area in the long term.

King Hussein is the only leader at the present time, who can successfully mediate a peaceful end to a highly explosive and dangerous situation. He is the only leader who has argued sensibly for an Arab solution to the problem, that would safeguard lives in the area. Indeed, his efforts provide the sole means to protect the long term Western interests in the region. Western decision-makers would be wiser to listen to him rather than follow the advice of those calling for war and destruction. It is not yet too late to heed the advice given by one of the most experienced statesmen in the world today, and certainly the most familiar with the complex terrain of Arab politics and disputes.

If the international consensus is calling for a peaceful solution, and one certainly hopes that it is, then perhaps credit should be given to a leader who prescribed such a solution, (and who still has a way to forge one), since Aug. 2, 1990.

Mrs. Lyl Harding  
London

## LETTERS

### Has King Hussein been right all along

IT is four months since the Gulf crisis had erupted. For four months, the world has witnessed an amazing development of events that has brought the prospect of a devastating war in the Middle East closer than ever. During the past four months, the voices of reason have been submerged by the loud cries of warmongering emanating predominantly from the West. One voice that has not ceased to call for reason and peace, refusing to be submerged by the calls to war, is that of His Majesty King Hussein.

Long before the (President Francois) Mitterrand proposals were declared at the United Nations, and Ted Heath's humanitarian mission to Baghdad, King Hussein was calling for a peaceful solution to the crisis, within an Arab framework. The Jordanian position has been intentionally ignored by the Western media to the detriment of peaceful options.

King Hussein's position can best be understood in terms of Jordan's central role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Since 1967, King Hussein has continuously seeking a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestine question, the central issue of the Middle East problem. This sought after solution would be based on the implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions, most notably, U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

King Hussein has repeatedly warned, over the course of the past 23 years, that the continuing absence of such a solution will be eventually detrimental to the future of the region. As any observer can determine now, the King's predictions have proven to the true. The King understands the deep sense of injustice felt by all Arabs, vis-à-vis the Western responsibility in godfathers the state of Israel, and their lack of commitment in pressuring Israel into a compromise, peaceful formula. In spite of this, and other intense pressures over the years, Jordan has maintained a moderating Arab role, that emphasises Arab friendliness of the West, if the latter responds, even slightly, in a positive tone to Arab long-standing demands. Unfortunately, Jordanian voices of moderation and reason have always been met with intransigent Israeli attitudes.

Years of experience have taught King Hussein that Arab solidarity is the most important element in preserving the Arab Nation, and protecting its interests. This was the most important factor that led King Hussein to extend his unequivocal support to Iraq, in its long war with Iran, since 1980. The Arab interest

Baghdad, but would not go before Baker's expected meeting with Iraqi leaders between mid-December and mid-January.

#### In other developments:

— The French army is considering reinforcing its highly mobile but lightly-armed contingent in Saudi Arabia to give it a better offensive capacity, military sources said Wednesday.

— A new wave of American troops that will give multinational forces what Bush calls offensive capabilities against Iraq began arriving in Saudi Arabia Wednesday.

— Iraq Wednesday began processing exit permits for Soviet citizens after the ruling Revolutionary Command Council decreed that all 3,232 experts still stranded in the country may leave if they wish.

— A Soviet diplomat said more than 200 exit visas were issued before the interior ministry closed for the day.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry welcomed the Iraqi decision to allow all Soviets to leave the country and said preparations, likely to include special charter flights, were under way.

— Canberra's Ambassador to Baghdad Peter Lloyd said Iraq has agreed to free seven Australians and they are expected to leave for home in the next few days.

— A 57-year-old Briton held by Iraq at a strategic site has died in captivity, apparently from a heart attack, a British embassy official said.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London identified the dead man as Donald Major. The embassy official said Major died Tuesday at the undisclosed strategic site where he was being held.

An unidentified colleague freed by Iraq informed the British embassy in Baghdad of Major's death and said he apparently died of a heart attack.

# America should listen and hear to avoid racism

By Tom Charles

I was excited to watch an old Jordanian high school friend of mine being interviewed recently by Harry Smith of CBS on *This Morning* from Amman, Jordan. My friend was introduced as "a leading Jordanian journalist" about the tremendous economic and political pressures bearing on Jordan as a result of the recent Middle East situation.

I found myself agreeing with most of his comments, just as years ago I came to accept his arguments for an independent Palestinian state. We had become friends back in the early 1960's while attending the International School in Geneva, Switzerland; my dad had been transferred there from the United States by the Dupont Company while his father worked at the United Nations.

But I once again was struck by the thought that my response to my Arab friend's appearance would not be the same as that of many other people here in the United States, especially in recent days. I was reacting to an old friend whom I best remembered as a terrific baseball player, a big fan of Bob Dylan, and a college student who became president of his university fraternity.

Other reactions that Friday morning to his televised comments, however, I'm sure ranged from thoughtful curiosity to anger and rejection.

I am most concerned about why we in America seem in some circumstances to be so resistant to other opinions, cultures, and nationalities. Why do ethnic jokes still find eager ears? Why have World Cup soccer and Tour De France cycling endured public enthusiasm and taunts from the all-sports radio talk shows? Why have Arab-Americans begun to receive threats here in the Jordanian and Palestinian situations now relatively ignored in the news updates out of the Middle East? Perhaps most importantly, why do we always seem to need to generalise the villains in the world? As Jawad George, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans, has observed, "Arabs are replacing the Soviet Union as the enemy."

Why do we, and others, often act this way? In the extreme, of course, it reflects an unyielding racist, sexist, or nationalistic perspective. In more benign and malleable forms, it might indicate a sense of vulnerability. As Cynthia Jarvis, Associate Pastor of Nassau Presbyterian Church in Princeton, New Jersey, put it recently, "most of our lives we listen only so far as we can hear what maintains the order of our days, what confirms the judgements already made, what verifies the facts as we perceive them. Listening, really listening requires a certain vulnerability, a vulnerability most of the time we are not willing to risk."

What can we together do to risk this vulnerability and to improve our perception of the world and its response to us?

Most generally, we can better distinguish between governments and their people. Student-cultural exchange programmes have been the traditional vehicle for such personal relationships. An archetypal educational example is a students' United Nations where young people have the chance to learn about and debate current international topics from different perspectives. This has been a long standing tradition at the International School of Geneva in which both my friend and I participated more than twenty years ago.

Specifically, when the National Association of Arab Americans says that it "fully supports the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait (and that it) will back whatever multinational efforts are necessary to achieve an end to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait," all Americans should listen to and hear that message and not target "look-alikes" with our frustrations over the aggression of the Iraqi government. Similarly, when Palestinians appeal for recognition of their homeland, we should hear their call and apply our democratic principles to all such deserving situations and not just to those, such as Kuwait, which serve our broader international political goals.

With the increasing globalisation of our economic and political environment, we need more than ever to understand and accept the different opinions, cultures, and nationalities in this world. The alternative "ugly American" image is too easily manipulated and communicated with today's media capabilities.

As an example, would not our current political position in the Middle East be on even firmer ground, especially among the Arab populations, if there were today an independent Palestinian state; if that were the case, Saddam Hussein would lose one of his major rallying cries to the Arab community.

My Jordanian friend and I do not agree on everything but we have learned a great deal from knowing each other. I know we've both learned through our shared experiences to try to respect and appreciate human diversity rather than to be fearful or disdainful of it. In turn, America's ability "to listen and to hear" may become every bit as important as our financial and technical expertise in today's evolving world landscape.

A resident of Belle Mead, New Jersey, Mr. Charles lived in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1961 to 1966. He contributed the above article to the *Jordan Times*.

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Jordan Times

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## Kasparov wins 16th game

### Karpov down but not out

LYON, France (R) — World Chess Champion Garry Kasparov crippled Anatoly Karpov's hopes of regaining the title with a toruous 102-move win, — but few are willing to count the gritty challenger out.

Former World Champion Boris Spassky called Karpov "the mortal victor" in the marathon 12-hour battle, the longest ever between the two greatest rivals in the history of the game.

The win broke an eight-game string of draws and only puts Kasparov two points up over the 26 championship games the two men have contested.

Spassky has characterised the match as a battle to exhaustion and explained that Karpov's grim defence — which staved off imminent defeat for three days — could actually inspire the challenger.

"A championship match takes tremendous nervous energy which cannot be replaced, and these two have played enough games against each other for 20 years," Spassky told Reuters.

"I was surprised how resourceful Karpov is, in an extremely bad position how he almost survived — it is some sort of miracle," Spassky said.

Kasparov's win put him one point ahead — 8½ to 7½ — with only eight games left in their fifth consecutive title duel.

This match, which began off-

Broadway in New York before transferring to Lyon, has been the closest yet, with only one win apiece before Kasparov's marathon breakthrough.

Karpov's task is further complicated by a rule which leaves the title in the champion's hands in case of a 12-12 tie.

Chess experts have learned the wisdom of waiting and watching Karpov when he is supposed to be finished.

"I am afraid to say anything because the match has been so strange, it keeps swinging back and forth," U.S. grandmaster Anatoly Lein told Reuters.

Karpov's legendary determination, coupled with Kasparov's nervous excitability and tendency to grow overconfident, have combined for memorable finishes in the past.

Karpov's most dramatic comeback came in London-Leningrad in 1986 when he earned an apparently insurmountable three-point lead with three straight wins.

Nothing like this had ever happened to Kasparov, before or since.

In Seville 1987 Karpov tied the 24-game series with a surprise win at the 16th game and actually went ahead in the penultimate round.

Kasparov, who admits to loving "life on the edge" needed a dramatic all-or-nothing win in the

final game to earn another three years as champion.

Since ending Karpov's decade long reign in 1985 Kasparov has always, so far, managed to thwart the challenge.

After the 16th games, the players chatted together, a further sign that their famed mutual antagonism might be melting and respect for each other's game growing.

Kasparov finally penetrated Karpov's seemingly airtight defense, pinning down his king with encircling manœuvres, but only after taking one of his two remaining time-out options to postpone play and give himself an extra day's thinking time.

Experts dismissed the rumour that Kasparov had consulted specialist chess computers.

"This is the kind of position a human can handle easily," French international master Merle Sharif told Reuters.

English grandmaster William Watson agreed: "It doesn't take a deep thought (take world's strongest mainframe chess playing computer) to handle this position."

The illusion of Karpov's impenetrable defense was shattered once the winning plan was hit upon but many observers still refuse to write him off.

"He will fight back — he still has a chance," Soviet chess specialist Alexander Kostal told Reuters.



Challenger Anatoly Karpov makes his move during the 14th game of the world chess title match against champion Garry Kasparov in Lyon, France.

## Napoli sues Maradona for damages

NAPLES, Italy (Agencies) — The Napoli Soccer Club has sued its Argentine star Diego Maradona for damage to its reputation caused by the striker's off-field actions, including refusal to play in crucial cup games, court officials said Tuesday.

The suit at the local civil court, initiated by Napoli's lawyer Roberto Montemurro, will complicate the already difficult relations between the 30-year-old player and his Italian club.

Meanwhile, a Naples judge dropped another case against the Argentine player. The judge, Angelo Spirito, had been reviewing whether Maradona had any ties to the local mafia, the Camorra.

Police had produced dozens of photos showing the soccer player with alleged Camorra members.

Spirito also examined claims that Maradona had received threats when the scandal broke in 1989.

Spirito said he agreed with the conclusion of a state's attorney that "the state has no concrete elements to suggest possible crimes."

Maradona, who signed with Napoli through 1993, said last week he wanted to break his contract and return home at the end of the current season. He said while he still enjoyed playing, he could not withstand the constant off-field attention.

In the suit Napoli claimed that Maradona's recent discipline problems have hurt the club's image. The Neapolitan club is seeking compensation from Di-armia Establishment, a Liechtenstein-based company

which handles Maradona's commercial contracts and earnings.

Maradona, one of the highest paid players in the world, makes about \$2 million a year from his contract with Napoli and at least three times that from personal contracts with sponsors in Europe and Asia.

The amount sought by Napoli in its suit was not immediately known.

Maradona has angered club officials by often leaving practice sessions and refusing to join the team for crucial cup matches.

The club initially announced it would suspend Maradona after he said he would not accompany the squad for the second-round, second-leg European Champions Cup game against Spartak Moscow in the Soviet Union.

## Italian soccer fields almost unusable

MILAN (AP) — Two of Italy's largest stadiums, modernised to host World Cup matches last summer, have almost unplayable fields and officials say the dangerous conditions may force the home teams to play their next European Cup matches elsewhere.

The poor field conditions at Rome's Olympic Stadium and in Milan's San Siro has brought calls for an investigation by politicians because public money was used

for modernisation work.

Faced with bitter protests by the local clubs, Milan City authorities Tuesday began a partial re-sodding of San Siro. Work to replace the most damaged part of the pitch was made because both Milan teams will play away on Sunday.

Arrigo Sacchi, the coach of European champion AC Milan, said his team may play its next champions cup quarterfinals in Bologna, about 200 kilometres

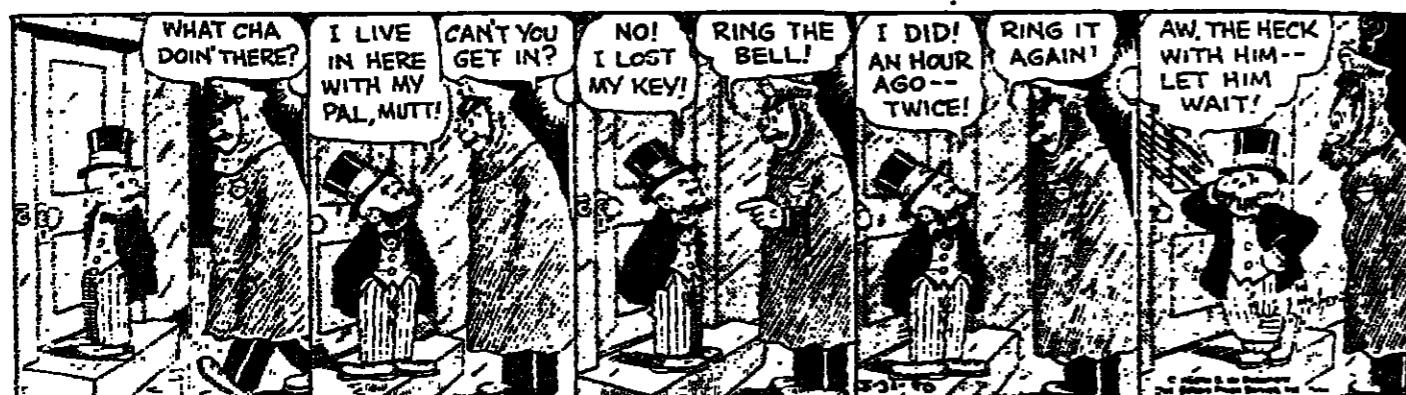
from Milan.

"You can play third division matches on the San Siro pitch, not major league, top quality soccer," Sacchi said.

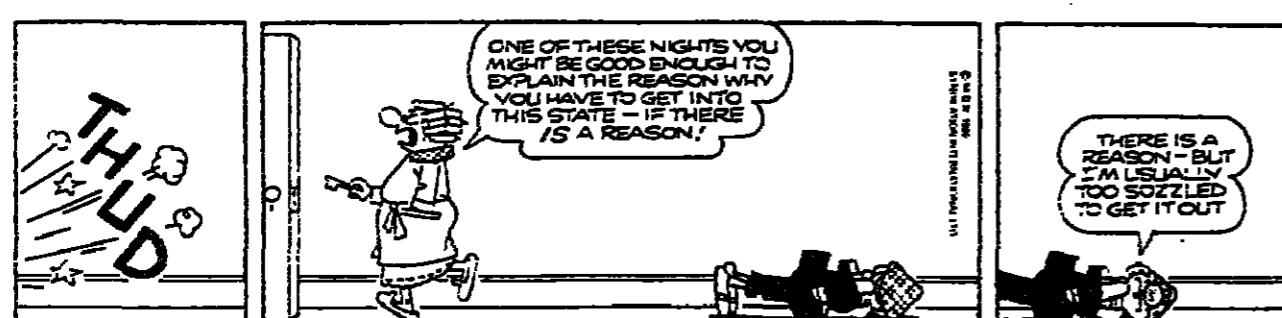
Milan's cross-town rival, Internazionale, also said it plans to play its next UEFA Cup matches elsewhere while some players of Roma and Lazio, the two Roman teams, suggested that the next league games be switched to the Flaminio Stadium to allow re-sodding of Olympic Stadium.

The cup, with a first prize of \$2 million, will feature Grand Slam champions Ivan Lendl, Andres Gomez, Stefan Edberg and Pete Sampras. Boris Becker and John McEnroe were among stars who declined to play.

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



## Agassi faces sanctions from ITF

LONDON (R) — American Andre Agassi still faces sanctions from the International Tennis Federation (ITF) for pulling out of the Grand Slam Cup, an ITF official has said.

Agassi originally signed to play in next week's \$6-million tournament in Munich, then pulled out.

Last week he reluctantly agreed to play again, fearing he would be barred from one or more of the Grand Slam competitions next year and might face a law suit.

On Tuesday he withdrew again because of injury.

ITF official Bill Babcock told Reuters the federation had received Agassi's medical report and would now ask first reserve Brad Gilbert of the United States to take his place in the elite 16-player tournament.

But he said the ITF had not dropped discussions on what penalties to impose on Agassi for his earlier conduct.

"No decision will be made now until after the Grand Slam Cup," Babcock added.

Agassi has a torn chest cartilage and will be out of action for three to six weeks.

Last Friday Agassi said he would reluctantly take part in the competition in Munich because of the threat of being barred from one or more of next year's Grand Slam tournaments and possible law suits for renegeing on his commitment.

The cup, with a first prize of \$2 million, will feature Grand Slam champions Ivan Lendl, Andres Gomez, Stefan Edberg and Pete Sampras. Boris Becker and John McEnroe were among stars who declined to play.

## Seles faces Capriati in Madrid exhibition finals

MADRID (AP) — Yugoslav Monica Seles made quick work of Mary Joe Fernandez Tuesday, beating the American 6-3, 6-2 and earning the right to face Jennifer Capriati in the finals of an exhibition tennis tournament in Madrid's Sports Palace.

Fernandez stayed even with Seles, the world's no. 2 player, through a torrid exchange of backcourt blasts until she lost her serve to fall behind 4-2.

Seles held serve twice to win the set, then broke ahead to start the second. The 17-year-old Yugoslav broke again in the fifth game of the set to take a commanding 4-1 lead on her way to the easy triumph.

The first set took a scant 21 minutes. Trailing 0-2 in the second, Sanchez had double break point, but sent two balls long. When Capriati finally lost a service game, she was already leading 5-2.

**Aga Khan pulls out of U.K. horse racing over doping case**

LONDON (AP) — Claiming inadequate scientific procedures led to the recent drug-related disqualification of one of his horses, the Aga Khan is pulling his 90-horse stable out of Britain.

The Aga Khan, one of the world's leading horse breeders, also presented five scientists at a news conference Tuesday to back his claim that disqualification of 1989 English Oaks winner Aliya was

improper.

The Jockey Club, which oversees British horse-racing, last month disqualified Aliya more than a year after a drug test pointed to use of the banned substance Camphor. It was the first time the winner of an English thoroughbred classic race had been stripped of victory because of doping.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY DECEMBER 7, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Obstacles and delays are effecting you today and you probably have the feeling you are going around in circles and getting nowhere fast. Keep your romantic situation in check.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Go with your family to see friends and companions instead of having them visit you. Much action follows letting attachment know of your affection.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 18) Be along with household members along on social gatherings with friends. Invite your attachment to many outside activities as well.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) A group of interesting newcomers can become your very good friends. This is a day of love and happiness with your close attachment.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Join with those friends who like you at many social festivities. Have persons in your home who can give you the feeling of a big venture.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Those brilliant ideas for your activities you have are now ready to work. Join forces with attachment to make a big venture.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 19) Make arrangements now to take an interesting trip with your attachment. Be very exact today in social appointments with your good friends.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 18) A good day for extra spark and enthusiasm at home. Take your attachment where your mate most likes to be seen at for a good time.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH KIRSCH

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KQ7 ♦A93 ♦K84 ♦KJ

West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ ?

What action do you take?

Q.2—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦A97 ♦AK54 ♦J876 ♦J752

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♠ Dbl 2 ♠ ?

What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KQ7652 ♦8 ♦6 ♦K54

As dealer, what action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KQ7652 ♦8 ♦6 ♦K54

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6-7, 1990

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY DECEMBER 6, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Double check whatever you have in mind and make sure that you take into consideration all the factors involved and that you have a real awareness of exactly what your options are.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) A young creative person will aid you greatly at your activities. Divide your time today more sensibly between business and social interests.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) It's alright to go on a trip with a friend but don't take an unpleasant friend. It is not the time to commit yourself to a new project.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 18) Outside data you now uncover can be used in your advantage in your business. Drive more deeply into your own special gifts so you can express them.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 19) Some difficulty at work now being over come by a friend.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Now a progressive expert gives you the lowdown for increasing your assets. Join forces with an enthusiastic associate for better results.

# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6-7, 1990

## Gulf crisis costing Saudis much of new oil wealth

LONDON (R) — Saudi Arabia has boosted crude oil output to an average 2.8 million barrels per day, but 40 per cent of the extra revenue will go towards keeping production high and helping to maintain the U.S.-led multinational force in the kingdom, according to the Saudi deputy finance minister.

Abdul Aziz Al Oraier told Reuters Saudi Arabia estimated it would be left with no more than \$35 billion of revenue from oil in 1990 after meeting costs arising from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August.

He said Saudi Arabia estimated it would have a budget deficit of \$6 billion in 1990.

The cost feeding the 500,000 U.S. and other troops stationed in Saudi Arabia, and keeping them supplied with fuel would cost Saudi Arabia \$10 billion in 1990, Oraier said.

The figure also covered help to countries affected by U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq and support for Kuwaiti refugees who fled their country after the invasion.

Saudi Arabia was also committed to spend \$4.7 billion this year alone towards the cost of increasing its production capacity from the pre-invasion level of 5.38 million barrels per day, Oraier said.

He expected the deficit to continue into fiscal 1991.

The prospect of talks between Washington and Baghdad and the possibility of an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait could cause a drop in the price of oil from current levels of around \$30 a barrel and affect projections for the next budget.

Saudi Arabia boosted oil output from its OPEC-assigned quota of 5.38 million barrels per day above seven million barrels to make up for a potential shortfall after Iraqi and Kuwaiti supply was boycotted.

Even calculating a price at \$20, Saudi Arabia would still face a deficit and will have to draw on its reserves and cut spending,

Oraier said.

"The windfall that is being talked about is more imagined than real," he added, referring to analyses suggesting that the increased output was a windfall for Gulf producers.

Economists had predicted the kingdom's revenues would increase by up to 60 per cent to 190 million barrels (\$50 billion) in 1990, official figures released Tuesday showed.

The figures appeared in Defense Ministry cost estimates for the year's unexpected overseas military operations — totalling 2.93 billion francs (\$586 million) — currently awaiting parliament's approval.

The Defense Ministry is asking parliament to add an extra 1.67 billion francs (\$334 million) immediately to 1990s military budget of 230.7 billion francs (\$46.15 billion). The difference will be found elsewhere or voted into the 1991 budget.

The Gulf operation, in which more than 6,000 French soldiers were sent to Saudi Arabia, was the largest unexpected operation of the year, the defense documents said.

Others included French military intervention in the African states of Chad, Gabon, the Central African Republic and the Comoro Islands as well as in Lebanon.

### Bomb's costs

Germany, prevented by its constitution from sending troops to the Gulf, is giving U.S. forces \$680 million marks (\$450 million) of military support equipment for the build-up against Iraq, the Defense Ministry said.

A ministry spokesman said some of the equipment was from the communist military of former East Germany, now being integrated into the united German army.

It includes such items as transport vehicles, construction equipment, tents and portable showers.

The equipment is part of a 3.3 billion-mark (\$2.2 billion) Gulf aid package Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised the United States in September.

## Greek workers strike

ATHENS (R) — A proposed labour law aimed at curbing work stoppages sparked a general strike by about a million Greeks Wednesday.

The stoppages, to last 43 hours, was called by the General Confederation of Greek Workers (GSEE), which groups 78 unions and members throughout the private and public sectors.

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## Iraq, Kuwait to attend oil ministers meeting

### Gulf crisis not on OAPEC agenda

Saturday," said Egyptian delegate Abdullah Hussein.

Egypt has bitterly opposed Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and Kandeel said any Iraqi attempt to block Kuwait's participation at the Cairo meeting would fail.

Iraq's ambassador to Cairo, Nabil Nejjah Al Takriti, told Reuters he would represent his country at the 10-member Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ministerial meeting which opens Dec. 8.

"It will be a routine meeting," the envoy said, adding that Baghdad did not plan to present any proposals concerning the Gulf crisis.

OAPEC experts met in Cairo Wednesday to draw up the agenda which focuses on the organization's 1991 work plan and budget. The office of Egyptian Oil Minister Abd-el Hadi Kandeel said the Gulf crisis was not on the agenda.

One expert said member states responded favourably to an Egyptian request to keep inter-Arab political disputes like the Gulf crisis off the agenda.

"Members responded... to the Egyptian request... to prepare the ground for a successful ministerial meeting on

OPEC members — Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Kuwait — with small Arab producers Syria, Egypt and Bahrain.

Unlike OPEC, the Arab group does not discuss oil prices and production policies of its member-states. It only promotes inter-Arab cooperation in energy fields.

But its meetings have often provided an opportunity for major Arab oil producers to coordinate policies ahead of OPEC conferences.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sacked his Oil Minister Issam Al Chabani last October and appointed his son-in-law and Minister of Industry and Military Industrialisation Hussein Kamel Hassan as acting oil minister.

Iraq has been unable to export any oil since Aug. 6 when the United Nations imposed an embargo on oil from both countries. Major producing countries have increased output to make up for the Iraqi and Kuwait crude which the restrictions have kept off the market.

Production by the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) rose 600,000 barrels per day (bpd) from October levels to hit 22.9 million bpd in November and lifted world supplies, excluding the former communist bloc, to 53.8 million bpd — the highest since May.

But Soviet shipments declined. The Paris-based IEA, the West's energy watchdog, body, put Soviet exports to the West at 1.4 million bpd since September, down 300,000 barrels from the average of the first nine months of the year.

Oil markets are being comforted by generally ready supplies of crude. As a result prices are currently around \$30 a barrel, \$10 below the highs set in early October, but still 50 per cent above those just before Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Prices fell \$4 Friday on hopes that a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis could be found before a United Nations deadline of Jan. 15 passed for Iraq to get out of Kuwait.

Preliminary IEA data showed oil stocks in the 24 industrialized members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development totalled 473.4 million tonnes on Nov. 1, 10.7 million more than the same month last year and the highest since 1981.

## IEA: Oil output up, stocks at 10-year high

PARIS (K) — World oil production is running flat out and stocks are at 10-year highs in a climate of falling demand, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported Wednesday.

Crude oil prices have fluctuated wildly since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2 and the United Nations imposed an embargo on oil from both countries. Major producing countries have increased output to make up for the Iraqi and Kuwait crude which the restrictions have kept off the market.

Production by the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) rose 600,000 barrels per day (bpd) from October levels to hit 22.9 million bpd in November and lifted world supplies, excluding the former communist bloc, to 53.8 million bpd — the highest since May.

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## World trade bargaining on hold

By Sally Jacobsen

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS. Belgium — Negotiations to revamp the world trading system have been put on hold to increase pressure on the European Community to accept U.S.-backed demands for deep cuts in government payments to farmers.

"The conference is in a very serious impasse," said Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell, who is presiding over the negotiations.

The Uruguay Round of negotia-

tions, held under the auspices of the GATT trade agreement, kicked off in 1986 in the Uruguayan resort of Punta del Este. The negotiations are designed to overhaul world trade in 15 areas, including agriculture, manufactured goods, textiles and services, such as telecommunications, transportation and banking.

The European Community's refusal to go along with deep cuts in agriculture subsidies — as demanded by the United States, Argentina and other nations — has stalled the bargaining.

## U.S. Democrats

### suggest war tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some top congressional Democrats say that if war breaks out in the Gulf, lawmakers should consider an income tax surcharge to raise the tens of billions of dollars the

The idea — similar to the surtax that helped finance the Vietnam war — drew a negative response from one White House official and a mostly sceptical reaction from several Republican congressional leaders Tuesday.

Nonetheless, some Democrats say a war against Iraq would be so expensive that it would be a blow to the weakening economy if the government was forced to borrow the money.

"War is a very expensive proposition," said Senate Budget Committee Chairman James Sasser of Tennessee, who was among the first to publicly discuss the idea. "If we go into a war, we have to find some way to pay for it, not to show these costs onto future generations by borrowing."

The proposal has yet to be embraced by House Speaker Thomas Foley or Senate majority leader George Mitchell. But for Democrats sceptical of attacking Iraq soon, calling for a surtax underscores the domestic price of going to war.

Sasser said he envisions a surtax of about five per cent to 10 per cent.

During the height of U.S. involvement in South-east Asia, President Lyndon Johnson persuaded Congress to approve a 10 per cent income tax surcharge to pay for the war. Taxpayers would calculate the amount of money they owed the government, and

Democrats, citing studies by private defence analysts, say fighting could cost \$1 billion to \$2 billion per day. Republicans, using experts of their own, say a three-month war could cost \$15 billion to \$30 billion.

The administration has not released an estimate of what a war in the Gulf would cost.

In September, when the United States was building a force of 240,000 troops, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said the price of maintaining it was \$15 billion this fiscal year. Last month, President George Bush said he would add 200,000 troops to the total, but the administration has provided no new cost estimate.

Democrats, citing studies by private defence analysts, say fighting could cost \$1 billion to \$2 billion per day. Republicans, using experts of their own, say a three-month war could cost \$15 billion to \$30 billion.

## Philippines

### raises oil prices by 45%

MANILA (R) — The Philippines raised domestic oil and gas prices by an average 45 per cent on Wednesday because of the Gulf crisis, the government's energy regulatory board said.

Motorists were hit hardest, with prices of premium petrol going up by almost 80 per cent. The increase in fuel oil prices for industry and the power sector was a low 1.37 per cent.

It was the second sharp increase in oil prices in the Philippines since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2. On Sept. 21, the government raised prices by an average 32 per cent.

The Philippines, which imports almost all its oil, has been under pressure from the International Monetary Fund to remove subsidies on petrol and fuel oil and curb a widening public sector deficit.

But President Corazon Aquino's government has been apprehensive about increasing prices too quickly in case army rebels, who have tried to oust Aquino six times, used the issue as an excuse for another coup attempt.

Two previous coup bids followed oil price increases — in August 1987 and last December.

The price of premium petrol was raised to 15.95 pesos (\$7 U.S. cents) a litre from 8.87 pesos (31 cents).

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Scenes from  
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Nadia Al Jundi & Farouq Al Fishawi  
Cinema Tel: 699238

Scenes from  
"NIJOM"  
Kamal Al Shinnawi,  
Illiham Shahin, Farouq Al Fishawi  
Cinema Tel: 675571

Scenes from  
"TODAY AT THE  
RAINBOW"  
UP THE MILITARY  
Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Scenes from  
"NIJOM"  
Kamal Al Shinnawi,  
Illiham Shahin, Farouq Al Fishawi  
Cinema Tel: 675571

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"NIJOM"  
Kamal Al Shinnawi,  
Illiham Shahin, Farouq Al Fishawi  
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Cinema Tel: 675571

## TO LET

Furnished apartment consists of two bedrooms, bathroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, telephone and central heating.

Location: 7th Circle, Pizza Hut area.

Tel. 812888

## WANTED

Shop sales girls

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in Jordan  
Tel. and Fax. no.: 690311

FOR RENT  
FURNISHED SEMI-VILLA  
(Al Hummar area-near Al Hussein Medical Centre)

Conists of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, two bathrooms with central

